The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.
[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.
A Letter from General Walker to the President.

Reassembling of Congress—The Nicaraguan Question in Both Houses.

Senator Pugh's Kansas Project—Proposal to Abolish the Court of Claims—Utah Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

General WALKER will send to the President to-morrow a very able and eloquent letter, reciting the principal events of his career in Nicaragua; earnestly, but respectfully, remonstrating against the unjust interference of the Government of the United States, and closing with the declaration that no persecutions, interruptions, denunciations, epithets, or aught else, shall prevent him and his comrades from returning to Central America, to complete the work they have begun. This they consider a duty, the responsibility of which they cannot and dare not avoid. WALKER's claim to indemnity will be sent direct to Congress.

Senator PUGH's Kansas project meets with disfavor among the Southerners, as inviting intervention. It will not be accepted by DOUGLAS and his friends.

Col. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, is to be appointed Minister to Constantinople. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

A delegation of twelve Chiefs and Braves of the Yancton, Sioux and Minnesota Indians, representing four thousand, have arrived here to make a treaty for the sale of their lands, and to ask that they be concentrated on the reserved lands, and their condition improved under the auspices of the Government. Four other Indian delegations are also in the city.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore ARMSTRONG, commanding the squadron in the Chinese Seas, giving an account of the late thorough search for American and European prisoners in the Island of Formosa. He is satisfied there are no survivors of the crew of the wrecked American ship *Highflyer*, nor European captives there.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a joint resolution to define the authority of the President under the act to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy in respect to dropped and retired naval officers, and gave notice that he would call it up.

Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice of his intention to introduce a French Spoliation bill.

On motion of Mr. FITZPATRICK, a resolution was adopted requesting the President, as far as may be compatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate the correspondence, instructions, and orders to the United States Naval forces on the coast of Central America, connected with the arrest of WILLIAM WALKER, and his associates, at or near the port of San Juan, in Nicaragua; also, to transmit such further information as he may possess relative to that event.

Mr. PUGH asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PUGH stated that he offered the bill as a compromise, and explained its provisions, as follows: It provides for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, with the same boundaries as were defined by the bill of the last Congress. It also requires that the seventh article of that Constitution, relative to Slavery, shall be submitted to the direct vote of the qualified electors on the 7th of April next, and that the returns of this election shall be made to the Governor of the Territory, instead of the President of the Convention; states that the election shall be conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November last; also provides that the Constitution shall not be so construed as to limit or impair the right of the people to at any time call a Convention for the purpose of altering, amending, or abolishing their form of government, subject to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. PUGH stated that he would avail himself of an early opportunity to explain the provisions of the bill more in detail.

Mr. BENJAMIN submitted a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing for printing, for the use of the Senate, 20,000 copies of the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Mr. BROWN commenced a speech in advocacy of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He had not proceeded far when he was seized with vertigo, and yielded the floor, expressing the hope that he would be able to proceed with his remarks to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Speaker submitted a letter from Hon. N. P. BANKS, to the effect that he has forwarded to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation as a member from the 7th Congressional District of that State.

Mr. CLINGMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution that the President be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate all information in his possession in relation to the seizure of General WALKER and his followers in Nicaragua, together with such instructions as have been given to Naval officers and other officers.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, should like the gentleman to modify his resolution, so as to call for information respecting the fitting out of the Expedition by WALKER in this country.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied that he would modify the resolution if he had the power, but being a report from a Committee, he could not do so.

The resolution was received under a suspension of the rules by 117 against 47.

Mr. CLINGMAN said a moment's reflection would convince the gentleman that the resolution should be adopted. It was sufficiently broad to cover the entire ground, and the President would be likely to inform the House what this man WALKER has been doing. This was a matter of great importance, which the House could not overlook. It involved three considerations to bring it to their notice. In the first place, the rights of WALKER and his followers who had been seized;—whether they are criminal or not is another question; secondly, the rights of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or whoever owns the Territory invaded; thirdly, and of more importance, which did not depend on either of the two points preceding, it appeared that one of our naval officers, whether or not by the authority of the President, had marched into foreign territory and brought away WALKER and his one or two hundred men by force. It must strike every one that this was an act of war. Suppose WALKER was a bad man, this did not justify the invasion of Nicaragua for his arrest. Suppose Nicaragua did not object to the invasion of the soil by a foreign army for that purpose. This did not justify Commodore PAULDING. If civil war or rebellion were in progress there, and our officers suppressed it, the triumphant party would not complain. He had no doubt that, if in the revolution in Paris, American troops had interfered in behalf of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the latter would not have complained of the invasion.

Mr. RITCHIE, interposing, said the act of Commodore PAULDING was justifiable on the ground that WALKER was a fugitive from the criminal law, and officers being dispatched, had a right to arrest him anywhere.

Mr. CLINGMAN, resuming, remarked that he did not concur with his friend. If a fugitive go into Canada, we would have the right to make a demand upon a foreign government for his restoration. But if we invade that Territory, the gentleman from Pennsylvania could see it would involve us in much trouble, and would present a very serious question. Congress may authorize interference in the affairs of a foreign country; but as Congress is the war-making power, our officers have no right to invade a foreign country without authority. If we justify the invasion of Central America by PAULDING, what may not Great Britain do? If we can land forces there and interfere in the affairs of that country, Great Britain can do the same. If this be not violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, what is? The Government of the United States is bound to disavow the act of PAULDING. Were we to leave our naval officers discretion to commit acts of this description? The President himself cannot do it, and certainly not his subordinates.

Mr. WARREN objected to the discussion of the merits of the question on a mere resolution calling for information. While prepared to vote for it, he was not ready to commit himself on the question till properly advised on all the facts.

Mr. CLINGMAN had no doubt the House will get the information quite speedily, perhaps to-morrow.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said it was right that the House should be informed of all the facts relative to the fitting out of the expedition in this country by WALKER, and all the information respecting his capture and return.

VOICES—"That's right." "Let's have it all."

Mr. FAULKNER moved an amendment to the resolution calling on the President to communicate all the facts and information which *rendered it probable* that WILLIAM WALKER was engaged last Summer and Autumn within the limits of the United States in fitting out a military expedition against the people and Territory of Nicaragua; also copies of all orders, letters and instructions addressed to the various officers of the Government relative thereto; together with such other measures as were adopted to arrest said military enterprise and enforce the neutrality laws; also embracing the instructions, if any, to PAULDING for the arrest of WALKER, and showing how it has been approved or disapproved by the Government.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE would have the inquiry made to include all the circumstances bearing on this important question. It was essential to know what was WALKER's position in regard to the laws of the United States when he left our shores, by what authority he assumed to act, and whether his authority was an assumption against the laws of the United States. This was as important as his attitude in relation to the Government itself.

Mr. SAVAGE said the House was not in condition at present to discuss this question with justice to the country, the Administration, and our great interests involved in Central America—interests such as no other nation has there. Without being a partisan of WALKER, he would say that the cause of which WALKER seemed to be the representative, whether worthy or unworthy, deserved candid consideration. It was a policy which looked to interests as great and deep as the foundation of this Government. As to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, it was infamous. He could not find language sufficiently strong to express his detestation of it. The Treaty was as stupendous a fraud as ever disgraced a country.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL offered an amendment to Mr. FAULKNER's amendment calling on the President further to communicate whether our Government, prior to the arrest of WALKER, had undertaken by treaty, or other arrangement with the existing government of Nicaragua to guarantee the peaceable enjoyment of the transit route between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, or otherwise assume the protectorate of said route, with the army of the United States if necessary.

Mr. MARSHALL said his intention was to ascertain to what extent this Government assumed the protectorate which might induce it to shield an officer who violated the law.

The original resolution, as amended at the instance of Messrs. FAULKNER and MARSHALL, was passed.

Mr. KELSEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the House whether the Government of Nicaragua has made any complaint on account of Commodore PAULDING's seizure of WALKER and his followers.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE introduced a bill to establish the Collection Districts of the United States, designating the ports of entry and delivery in the same, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution, which was passed, proposing to alter the admeasurement of American vessels.

Mr. KEMP, introduced a bill to organize a regiment of mounted volunteers for the Texas frontier.

On motion of Mr. COBB, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to report an opinion whether or not the organic act of Utah ought to be repealed, and that Territory attached to adjoining Territories.

Mr. QUITMAN asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal certain sections of the neutrality laws.

Mr. GROW objected.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a branch Military Academy at the Hermitage, Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, a Committee of five were ordered to be appointed to investigate all the facts connected with the late sale of Fort Snelling, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill, which was referred to the Post-Office Committee, authorizing the contractors for carrying the mails from the Mississippi River to San Francisco, under the act of March last, to adopt any route they may choose.

Mr. GREENWOOD introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Claims, to repeal the act establishing the Court of Claims.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to punish the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and for other purposes. He moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., wished to know whether the bill applied to the District of Columbia.

Mr. HOUSTON—Certainly—to all Territories. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRADY thought as the bill imposed penalties and fines, it ought to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEITT was of opinion that the proper reference would be to the Committee on Naval Affairs. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH, of Va., acquiesced in this suggestion.

Mr. GROW remarked that as this was a "domestic" institution, the Committee on Territories should be intrusted with its consideration.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

All the States and Territories were then called in succession, when a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred.

Adjourned.

The Kansas Question—Commodore Paulding's Case, &c.
Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3, 1857.

The aspect of the Kansas question, within the Territory of Kansas, is not improved, but is becoming more ferocious than ever. There is, however, a gleam of hope that a conciliation will commence here when the subject shall come before Congress. The position of the Administration is unalterable. It is united in support of the views presented by the President in his message, and since repeated in General Cass' letter to the Philadelphia Convention. The Executive is in favor of the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, as the only mode of removing the agitation of the subject from Congress and the country. It will be less dangerous when confined to one State, instead of pervading thirty-two States.

It is thought that a majority of the Senate will vote for the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. The result in the House is more doubtful, and depends upon a few northwestern democratic votes. But, for some weeks past, a project of conciliation has been privately discussed, and within a few days has taken a substantial form, which may possibly be acceptable to the democratic members of Congress, as a body. If Mr. DOUGLAS should assent to it, the northern democratic members will accept it; but it is to be seen whether it will meet the views of the southern members.

The proposition is to provide in the act for the admission of Kansas, that a Convention shall be held in the State, within a certain time, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution, which amendment shall, when adopted by the people, be a part of the Constitution, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Lecompton Constitution.

This project may be opposed in the Senate by a Northwestern Democratic Senator. It cannot be adopted without the united support of the Democratic members. It does not conflict with the President's position, for it brings Kansas at once into the Union, and transfers the entire subject of dispute to that State.

There no longer remains any doubt that Commodore PAULDING is to be very gently censured for exceeding orders, and for violating national law in so doing, whilst, at the same time, his zeal for the public service and patriotic intentions will be appreciated. It is not even probable that he will be recalled from his present station. ION.

New Municipal Government of Boston.
BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

Our new Municipal Government was inaugurated to-day. The oath of office was administered to Mayor LINCOLN by Chief Justice SHAW. SAMUEL W. WALDRON, Jr., was chosen President of the Common Council, and WASHINGTON P. GREGG reelected Clerk. The Mayor's address is brief and comprehensive. The city debt on January 1st, 1858, amounted to $7,180,196.

Important Kansas Rumors.
REPORTED BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL LANE AND THE DRAGOONS—DEFEAT OF THE DRAGOONS—THE FREE-STATE MEN ORGANIZING.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 4.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that passengers report that, on Friday, the 25th ult., news reached Leavenworth that an engagement had taken place between the troops of LANE, at Sugar Mound, and the dragoons. The officers ordered LANE to surrender, which he refused to do. The dragoons then charged, but were repulsed with the loss of three of their number.

The dragoons retired, and sent to Governor DENVER for reinforcements. DENVER ordered four companies of dragoons to the seat of war, and it was expected that there would be bloody work.

As soon as the news of the engagement was received, the people commenced organizing and were hurrying to arrest LANE, and it was expected that before the dragoons arrived LANE would be reinforced to the number of 2,000. The excitement was intense, and the people of Lawrence were preparing to take the field.

General CALHOUN had fled from the Territory.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of this morning denies that there is any truth in the foregoing report. The St. Louis agent of the Associated Press has been unable to attend to business for several days, owing to illness.

Fires.
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

A fire broke out here this afternoon in the block on Charlestown, Cooper and Stillman streets, and the block was nearly destroyed. It was occupied by flour dealers, and by makers of sashes and blinds, etc. Loss nearly $20,000; partly insured. The block was owned by Mr. CHEEVER, of New-York, and S. P. LANGMAID, of Boston.

FIRE IN ANSONIA, CONN.

WATERBURY, Conn., Monday, Jan. 4.

The large cotton factory in Ansonia, owned by COLBURN & BROS., was entirely destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The fire was, evidently, the work of an incendiary, as the factory has not been running for some time, and it is known that two previous attempts have been made to fire the building. Loss estimated at $40,000; insured in Hartford, and Providence for $15,350.

The Southern Mail.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

United States Supreme Court.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

No. 23—The Commercial Bank of New-Orleans *vs.* Alexander Compton *et al.*—Argument continued for appellees.

Loss of the Schooner E. S. Rudderow.
AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 4.

The schooner *E. S. Rudderow*, of Charleston, for Indian River, Fla., with government stores, was wrecked at the latter place on the 14th ult. Vessel and cargo a total loss. The Captain and crew were saved.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Jan. 4.

Our State Legislature meets to-morrow. The Democrats have nominated A. B. LONGAKER for Speaker of the House; and the Republicans THOMAS STEPHENS for President of the Senate. The Republicans meet in caucus to-morrow morning.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Hotel Keeper.
DETROIT, Monday, Jan. 4.

W. H. RUSSELL, landlord of the Russell House in this city, left the Astor House, New-York, on the 14th ultimo, since which time nothing has been heard of him. It is supposed that he is wandering about the country deranged.

The Virginia Legislature.
RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 4.

A resolution was introduced in the Legislature to-day denouncing Commodore PAULDING for arresting General WALKER. It was laid over.

Resumption of John Smelt & Co.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Jan. 4.

JOHN SMELT & CO., Bankers of this city, have fully liquidated their liabilities and resumed business.

The Thomas Swann at Savannah.
SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 4.

The screw-steamer *Thomas Swann*, of Cromwell's line, arrived to-day.

The Weather.
TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

The weather is fine and clear this morning.

KINGSTON, Canada, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

A beautiful morning and very mild.

BROCKVILLE, Canada, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

Weather fine, clear and warm.

OTTAWA CITY, Canada, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

Weather clear and mild.

MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

A fine sunny morning, and not at all cold. The river is easily crossed in batteaux.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 4—8 A. M.

Weather mild and foggy. Crossing the river middling good in canoes.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday Jan. 4—8:30 A. M.

Weather mild and clear. Wind South.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 4—10 A. M.

Weather clear and pleasant. Wind Southeast.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Jan. 4—10 A. M.

Weather clear and mild—no snow on the ground.

Markets by Telegraph.
SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON has declined ¼c.@½c. Sales, to-day, 650 bales at 8¾c. Middling.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,500 bales. Prices have declined ½c. We quote Middling at 8½c., and Middling Fair, 9c.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON—We have no sales to report to-day, holders keeping out of the market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 4.

The receipt of the *Niagara's* news here caused a decline in COTTON, but accurate quotations cannot be given, prices being so irregular. The sales to-day amount to only 600 bales. MOLASSES, 18½c.@19c. FLOUR dull at $4. Exchange on New-York at par to 100½. Other articles generally unchanged.

LATER FROM HAVANA.
Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Havana on the 30th ult.

From Havana nothing new is reported.

The steamer *Fashion* (WALKER's vessel) was in Havana—her destination and time of departure not known.

The Sugar market is more active, with a slight advance on intermediate classes. Stock on hand 60,000 boxes. Exchange: London, 13¼@13½ premium; New-York, 60 days, sight, 2½@3½ premium; short sight do., 4@6 do.; New-Orleans, 6@7 do.

Freights for Europe not improved; for United States more active but without advance in rates.

Off the Moro on the 30th December exchanged signals with American bark *Aerial*, bound in.

Specie List per Cahawba from Havana.

Robert & Williams	$8,400	Buns & Ebel	$1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	11,820	T. Owen & Son	445
J. W. Carrington	262	E. Flash	205
Total			$22,41[illegible]

FROM ALBANY.
Meeting of the Legislature—Gossip about the Organization—Prospects Thereof—Candidates for Places—The Governor's Message—Recommendations of the Bank Superintendent—Illness of Senators—The Auditor, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

Contrary to general expectation, there were few of the members of the Legislature in town yesterday. For some reason, they were remarkably unanimous in staying away from the capital until the last moment.

There are, consequently, few indications that would signify in what manner the organization is to be effected.

In the Senate, the presiding officer is chosen already—so that trouble is saved Senators. It would be fortunate for their buttons, if some dictator or autocrat would *relieve* them of the necessity of undergoing the canvass for Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. As near as I can ascertain, every Senator lands in Albany, like Paul, with at least one candidate for Clerk or Sergeant hanging on his back.

At present the contest seems to be between COLE, of Allegany, ROSS, of Wayne, ALLEN, of Rochester, TERWILLIGER, of Syracuse, and ———, of Franklin. Each, as usual in such cases, feels sanguine of success. I have a memorandum, from data furnished by the candidates, which shows 19 Senators *certain* for various gentlemen who are named as Republicans. To be sure, the official canvass gives the names of only *fifteen* gentlemen elected as straight-out Republicans. If you add the gentlemen from Niagara, Albany and Sullivan—two of them elected "jointly" and one "disjointly," we have eighteen—but still *one* short of the full number pledged on the first ballot. Now either there has been some "demmed mistake" in the official canvass, or else some Democrat is ratting.

In the caucus I think Mr. ROSS will be nominated, and that by a strong vote. Whether he can be elected in open Senate is not so clear. The two Americans will not be in the caucus, nor will Mr. SNOW participate in its deliberations. So far he is positive. As to his vote, he says he is willing to go for "any fair man that is nominated by the caucus—*provided* he is *not* urged by the Central Railroad influence—*provided* he is not under the control of the Regency, and *provided* some particular friend, or better man, is not nominated by the other side." After so definite a definition of his position, it is hardly necessary for me to express my opinion as to the track which that rocket will take. The two Americans will probably hold themselves under the advisement of friends. They are for "Cowes and a market," and will take in and discharge cargo, just as the supercargo may direct.

Whether the Republicans or Democrats shall take the organization of the House, is being discussed in every nook and corner of the town. To take it, the sixty-one Republicans must have four votes from the ranks of the Americans. On the other side, the Democrats, to obtain control, must have, in addition to their *fifty-eight, the aid of seven Americans*. The latter, like the poor unfortunates that haunt your great thoroughfare in the "still, small hours," are anxious to sell body and soul. But, and the comparison might still be run, there seems few inclined to negotiate, and those few are not by any means willing to be prominent.

The fact is, the Republicans do not want the organization, unless they can make an alliance that will give them a reliable majority throughout the session. It would be reckless and imprudent in them to make a union which should place a Republican in the Speaker's desk, without a reliable and determined majority to sustain him.

Outside of the few who hanker after the *éclat* and notoriety of position in the House, there are no Democrats who desire the organization. They have the substantial power of the State, in the State officers They have obtained that power by holding the Republican Party responsible for expenditures over which they had not the slightest control. The Legislature can do nothing to relieve the people of the burden of taxation, the weight of which bears so heavily upon them. This the Democrats well know, and they know, too, that if they have not the organization, they can go to the people on next Fall with the same misrepresentations that were so successful this Fall, and in all probability will meet with the same success. It would be folly, therefore, for them to go out of their way to absorb a sufficient number of the Americans to give them the majority.

Therefore, I think that the Republican, American and Democratic caucuses will nominate straight tickets for the elective officers of the House—that these nominations will be sustained in the House by the respective parties—that a triangular contest will be carried on for two or three days, and that in the end a sufficient number of the Americans will vote for the Republican nominees to insure their success.

The Governor's Message is about ready to be sent in—the last finishing touches having been laid on this morning. It is commendably short, the length, I understand, not exceeding three columns of the TIMES. The most marked feature is the recommendation of tolls on railroads. If this is exacted from the companies, the Governor thinks they should be permitted to make an extra charge to passengers. The Governor is particularly down on the practice of granting injunctions, so prevalent in our Courts, and urges such legislation as will prove a preventive. I do not think, beyond these two matters, that the message will contain anything out of the beaten track.

I understand that General COOK, the Superintendent of the Banking Department, has his report ready for presentation, when the Legislature shall be organized. The condition of his Department at the close *of the fiscal year, is clearly and satisfactorily exhibited*.

As these statements are but the yearly aggregates of the quarterly returns, they have little general importance. *But, after such a financial crisis as we* have just experienced, there will be a natural and universal desire to know what additional legislation the Superintendent of the Bank Department (himself a practical banker) will propose as a remedy for the past, and a guarantee for the future.

I believe these recommendations are substantially:

First—The enactment of law requiring every bank in the City of New-York to keep twenty dollars in coin for every one hundred dollars they shall have on *deposit*, and that they shall make a weekly report thereof to his Department.

Second—That all country banks shall keep twenty-five dollars in coin for every one hundred dollars on deposit, and that they shall make quarterly returns of their business. Deposits in New-York to be considered as specie in vault.

Third—A clearing house for country banks, at which all exchanges are to be made.

Fourth—That no Bank shall pay interest on any deposits. To this practice, so prevalent the past two or three years, General COOK traces the financial troubles of the past year.

I have not had an opportunity of taking into consideration the arguments which General COOK advances in support of his first and second propositions. It would, perhaps, be unfair to venture a dissent until he shall have presented his views to the public; but, I much fear that our worthy Superintendent has ignored his own practical common sense, and taken up the phantoms and phantasies of others not so competent or intelligent as himself.

The Governor, in his Message, will probably indorse the views of Mr. Superintendent COOK, and may, perhaps, go a step in advance.

The Canal Board met this morning for organization. Lieut.-Governor SELDEN was not present. No business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to meet again on the 13th inst., when, it is said, a day will be fixed for considering appointments. Until that time, those wishing to serve the State may leave their credentials with the Comptroller, Secretary of State, etc.

I understand that one of your Senators is detained at home by indisposition. With this exception, I believe every Senator will be present. Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS, from the Wayne and Cayuga district, reached this City on Friday last. For the past month he has been seriously ill—his complaint, a nervous prostration, induced by too determined and protracted efforts during the last canvass. Under careful treatment he is gradually recovering—but it will be a long time before he will be able to endure the fatigue of a session of the Senate. There are few men that have a greater experience in legislation, and few men more conversant with the great questions of State policy that must attract the attention of the Legislature. A continuance of his indisposition would be a public loss.

Mr. BENTON is still performing the duties of the office of Auditor. How long he is to be retained depends upon the Governor and the Senate. I do not think that Gov. KING will nominate him to the Senate, but that he will send in the name of some more immediate political friend. I still continue the belief that Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH will be the nominee. LEO.

Nominations by the Caucuses.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4.

The city is very full of members of the Legislature and outsiders. Most of the members are here.

The Americans have held a caucus, at which Hon. SAMUEL A. LAW, of Delaware, was nominated as their candidate for Speaker of the House, and a determination was expressed to stick by the American nominations throughout. The caucus adjourned till evening.

Most of the Senators are here.

Hon. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, of Wayne, is sick at the Delavan House, but will be present at the organization.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4—9 P. M.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus met in the ante-room of the Senate Chamber this evening. It was called to order by Senator WADSWORTH. Hon. JOSHUA B. SMITH, of Suffolk, was elected Chairman; and Messrs. PRATT, of Greene, and ELY, of New-York Secretaries.

The name of IRA P. BARNES was withdrawn from before the caucus as a candidate for Clerk by Senator SCHELL.

On motion of Senator BURHANS, Judge N. T. ROSSITER, of Schoharie, was nominated Clerk.

On motion of Senator SPINOLA WM. H. VAN VORHEES, of Kings, was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms.

On motion of Senator MATHER, JAMES NESBITT, of New-York, was nominated for Doorkeeper; PRENTISS L. JONES, of Rensselaer, for Assistant Doorkeeper; JOHN S. YEO, of Westchester, for Postmaster, and DAVID EMERY, for Janitor.

Messrs. MATHER and WADSWORTH were appointed a Committee to call joint Legislative caucuses.

Messrs. SMITH, PRATT and ELY were appointed a Committee to call future Senatorial caucuses.

All the Senators were present except Senator DOUGHERTY. Adjourned.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met in the room of the Court of Appeals. Judge PATTERSON, of Monroe, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. WHEELER, of Franklin, Secretary.

Fifteen Republican Senators were present.

On the sixth ballot, SAMUEL P. ALLEN, of Monroe, Clerk of the last Senate, was nominated Clerk.

On the fourth ballot, H. W. DWIGHT, of Auburn, was nominated Sergeant-at Arms.

On the third ballot, SAMUEL DILLINGHAM, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, was nominated Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

On the first ballot, R. N. OWENS, of Oneida, was nominated Doorkeeper.

On the sixth ballot, H. W. SHIPMAN, of Broome was nominated Assistant Doorkeeper. Adjourned.

The Democratic Assembly Caucus also met this evening. On motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Albany, EDMUND G. SUTHERLAND was elected Chairman, and THOMAS JONES, Jr., and A. J. MCNETT, Secretaries.

All the members were present.

The caucus proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result: Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, 21; Mr. HANFORD, of Kings, 10; Mr. WEED, 11; Mr. WAGER, 7; Mr. LAWRENCE, 5.

On the second ballot, Mr. ALVORD was nominated unanimously.

On the first formal ballot, JOHN J. REILY was nominated for Clerk, he receiving 28 votes, to 27 given for J. B. CUSHMAN.

JOHN C. LASHER, of Dutchess, was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms, and GORDON HAY, of Troy, Doorkeeper.

The Republican Caucus met in the Assembly Chamber. HARLOW GODARD, of St. Lawrence, was chosen Chairman, and A. HUTCHINSON, of Orleans, and GEORGE WOLFORD, of Albany, Secretaries.

Sixty members were present.

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, of Steuben, was nominated on the first ballot for Speaker, receiving 54 votes.

WM. RICHARDSON, of Albany, was unanimously nominated Clerk.

The following were also nominated:

Sergeant-at-Arms—N. B. HINCHCOCK, same as last year.

Doorkeeper—G. C. DENNIS, of Washington.

Assistant-Doorkeepers—JOHN LEWIS, of Cattaraugus; and J. D. GRINNELL.

Messrs. BAKER, H. B. DURYEA and SHEPARD were appointed a Committee to call further caucuses.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, 10 o'clock P. M.

The Americans are now in caucus. Their nominations will not be made till very late.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.
Loss of the Ship Northumberland.

Captain SPENCE, of the packet ship *Northumberland*, of MORGAN & WILEY's line of London packets, gives the following account of the loss of his ship. It was with great difficulty that the lives of all on board were saved.

In the ship *Northumberland* we left New-York *Nov.* 15 with a crew of 28 persons and 25 passengers. We had strong winds, with a great deal of rain, and saw the sun but twice until Tuesday, *Dec.* 1, but the ship made but little water. The barometer had been falling for several days, and was, on the day last above mentioned, down to 28°. The fore part of the day we had the wind S. W.; at 4 P. M. the wind hauled to N. N. E. fresh, the ship having been under short sail all day, and steering E. by S. At 8 P. M. we close-reefed the topsails. At 9 P. M., the wind increasing to a gale, we hove the ship to on the port tack under a close-reefed maintopsail and close-reefed foresail. The wind increasing, preventive braces were got on the yards, and everything made snug, the pumps being attended to every hour. At midnight the wind and sea increased fearfully, and we got all hands from forward into the cabin, the ship continuing to lie very easy and dry. At 4 A. M. the wind had increased to a perfect hurricane. We got the foresail partly hauled up when a gust of wind struck the ship and hove her on her beam ends with her yards in the water. For an hour previously the passengers had been hard at work throwing overboard the cargo, the sea the same time sweeping the deck and filling the cabin with water. It was with the utmost exertion that we saved the lives of the women passengers by dragging them up into the wheel-house, many of them in their night-clothes, in which condition they remained until we were rescued. Dec. 2.—At 7 A. M., I ordered the masts cut away, which all went by the deck, the ship at the same time righting a little. All hands, crew and passengers, meantime, were kept constantly at work bailing. As soon as it was possible the men were got to the pumps, up to their armpits in water, where they remained working all day. We had great trouble in keeping the long boat from being washed off deck; three of the boats had already been washed off and lost. At 11 P. M. the larboard pump became useless, as well as the fire engine. The ship rolled seas over each rail. In this manner all hands were kept at work and all went on the same until the morning of the 3d. At 4 A. M. we got to the quarter hatch, and commenced again to throw cargo overboard, and found a great body of water in the between-decks. During the day we got a studdingsail boom down, and the mizzenmast with a mainroyal on it for a drag, to keep her head to the sea, but to no purpose. Everybody worked in this manner until 2 A. M. of the 4th, when all hands being entirely exhausted, I gave them four hours to rest, but before the expiration of this time, at 4 A. M., found the water gaining so fast between decks that with great persuasion I got them again to work, but their strength was so far gone that it was of little account. The ship rolled so heavily they were dashed from side to side. The cabin being all washed away, there was nothing to support them, and all were now praying that some vessel would come to their aid. At day-light we commenced making signals of distress, which were noticed by the brig *Jessie*, of St. John, N. F., and she came to our assistance. A heavy sea was running, and a high wind; the vessel, which was under close-reefed topsails, had great difficulty in staying by the ship, but her Captain made the greatest exertions for our succor. At 9 A. M. we put over the larboard boat, which was instantly stove to pieces. Then came the long boat which we succeeded in launching, hauling the people into her by ropes around them. Others having lines made fast to them, jumped into the sea and were thus hauled on board the brig. The last boat left the ship at dusk, at which time there was a great quantity of water in her, and surging very heavily.

Captain SPENCE has published a card of thanks, in behalf of himself, officers, crew and passengers, expressing their gratitude to Captain [illegible], of the British brig *Jessie*, in rescuing all on board of the *Northumberland* (53 persons) from impending death.

LOSS OF THE BARK CECILIA.

The ship *Aladdin*, Capt. Webb, from Calcutta, which arrived at this port on Sunday, brings Capt. GLOVER, his wife and child, and ten of the crew of bark *Cecilia*, from Berbice, which vessel was dismasted and wrecked in a hurricane on the 2d of December. They were taken from the wreck in lat. 45° N., long. 27½° W. The cargo (sugar and rum) had been shifted, and was rolling about in the hold. At the same time a large black ship was seen with nothing but mainmast standing, and another with the mizzenmast gone. A hurricane was experienced on Dec. 2, and the *Aladdin* then lost her foretopmast, foretopgallant mast, and also got her bowsprit broken short off, and all connected with it, the sea at the time making a complete breach over her. The ship at the time was lying to, with nothing but a hammock in the mizzen rigging.

By letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

GREAT EGG HARBOR, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

The ship *Amelia*, ashore here, is badly hogged, part of her deck is burst up. There is a schooner ashore about fifteen miles south of here, loaded with pine wood.

[illegible], Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

I telegraphed to you on the 26th, that the schooner *C. G. Waterbury* would prove a total loss. I have to state that the intelligence communicated to me is not correct. She is not bilged, although the water flows out of her on the falling tide. She has about two feet of sand in her forward hatch.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

The ship *Lone Star*, from Maulmain to London previously reported abandoned, has been seen (no date given) by the R. M. steamer *Parana* in lat. 25°, lon. 37°, in tow of the *Lady Louisa*, (from Callao to Queenstown.)—*By Letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.*

The Washington Union upon the Arrest of General Walker.
From the Washington Union.

The President's Message represents the Administration as seeking, successfully, by treaty stipulations and amicable, honorable, and legitimate means, to obtain and secure rights of transit, commerce, and peaceful enterprise, for our people, in several portions of the Isthmus. One treaty of the sort is already in existence with New-Granada. If newspaper rumor is to be credited, another is in progress, if it has not been already consummated, with the *Government of Nicaragua, in regard to the very Transit route of which* WALKER *was preparing to take possession*. In all probability, still other efforts in the same direction are in progress or contemplation; so that our citizens are not only likely to be protected from loss or violence in prosecuting their lawful commerce along the transit routes of Central America, but the routes themselves are likely to be consecrated and preserved to the commerce of all nations and the benefit of the world. It is quite clear, we think, that the breaking up of the Walker expedition was the very result contemplated by the previous instructions of the Government, however much the mode and manner of the interruption may have been in conflict with either Captain PAULDING's instructions or with the strict rules of international law. It is not probable that those instructions contemplated the landing of the forces of the United States upon the soil of Nicaragua; *but it is not probable, either, that the government of Nicaragua will complain of the aggression.* It is not our purpose now to inquire into this part of the transaction, or to consider what course the Administration may think it right to pursue towards Captain PAULDING, with reference to the security of our own Government against unauthorized acts on the part of our officers abroad. The subjects will be appropriately dealt with, we have no doubt, in due time, and with a just regard to all the circumstances of the case. Our purpose now is more especially to point out to our readers that nothing whatever has occurred which ought to change the views of the President or the policy of the Administration, as they are explained and enforced in the preceding extract from the annual message. The country will still recognize and appreciate the grievous injury which lawless expeditions, like that of WALKER, must tend to inflict upon all our national interests, commercial and political, in Central America, and the popular judgment will, doubtless, also determine for itself what substantial advantage may inure to our national character and lawful objects in that quarter from Captain PAULDING's recent act. That officer acknowledges that he assumed a grave responsibility in taking the step he did; and throws himself upon the Administration, Congress and the country for his justification. It is a bold and frank appeal, and will be met, we have no doubt, in a proper spirit.

In the meantime, we hope that those of our countrymen who direct their attention to the foreign policy of the United States will not forget that this policy can neither be wise nor [illegible] unless in conformity with justice and right, and in harmony with the established principles of international law. The same law of nations which exists for other countries exists also for our own, and until we are prepared to submit to aggressions ourselves, we ought not to encourage aggressions upon others.

We can well understand the regret which exists in many portions of the Union that the resources of Central America have not been more fully developed, and that the transit routes which connect the two oceans should be subject to so many difficulties and interruptions; *but this development is not to be secured by the continuance of illegal expeditions against governments with whom we are at peace, and the safety of the transit routes is not to be accomplished by carrying there the scenes of violence and the crimes of* [illegible]. The peaceful policy of the President, as declared in his Message to Congress, besides being the only policy on this subject which is consistent with the just rights of our neighbors, is the only policy, we verily believe, under which anything valuable can be accomplished on this continent for American interests. We may fairly appeal, therefore, to every good citizen to give it his cordial support; and we may do so the more earnestly at this time, when the condition of affairs in Kansas and Utah reminds us daily of the great value of loyal restraints, and the great danger of weakening any of those bonds by which alone either individuals or nations can live in peace and harmony together. We give no undue place in our esteem to these restraints; but what nation, or State or society can exist without them? Neither do we under-estimate that spirit of progress which is so often invoked by the apologists for WALKER. But we remember that the mission of our Republic is to teach the great lesson of self-government, and that this lesson is hardly to be taught by those whose conduct is opposed to law and in conflict with justice. "Our great, our high duty," it has been well said, "is to show, in our own example, that the spirit of free government is a spirit of health as well as a spirit of power; that its benignity is as great as its strength; that its efficiency to secure individual rights, social relations and moral order is equal to the irresistible force with which it prostrates principalities and powers." Does any man believe that this lesson can be taught by WALKER and his followers?

Melancholy Casualty—Lives Lost.
From the Chicago Tribune.

Intelligence reached this city on Tuesday night from the eastern shore of this lake, bringing the particulars of a casualty, to which apparently nine men have fallen victims. C. MEARS & Co. are largely engaged in lumber operations on the other side of the lake, where they have a large number of men employed. Mr. MEARS writes from Little Sauble that on Christmas day, about 3 P. M., a large fishing boat, loaded with eighty-five bags of corn, twelve hams, three rifles, one keg powder, one half barrel pigs tongues, one bale goods and two trunks, &c., with a crew in charge, was dispatched by him from Little Sauble to Pent Water, fifteen miles. The boat was seen to pass Pere Marquette, distant three miles from the place of departure, just at dark, and very near in shore with a calm state of the lake and weather. About 8 in the evening they were heard crying for help off Pere Marquette Clay Banks, when a Mrs. ROW called to them from the shore, it being so dark she could discern nothing, and several voices answered in reply, saying that they had lost their oars and could not get ashore, and would all be lost unless they had assistance. About noon of Saturday the boat drifted on the bar off Pere Marquette, with two of the crew lying dead under the thwarts, with three hams, wash-dish, box of [illegible], carpet-bag, two pairs of boots, one or two oil coats, and a rifle, but no traces to be found of the rest of the crew or the remainder of the cargo. The mast of the boat was unstepped, but still stood nearly upright. The whole party of nine men would seem to have perished, but through what means is most incomprehensible.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

The mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston, reached this City yesterday morning. Our advices from London and Liverpool, by this arrival, extend to the 19th of December.

The financial news brought by the *Niagara* was very fully given in the telegram published in yesterday's issue. Such further financial intelligence as is of interest will be found in our correspondent's letter published on the eighth page of to-day's paper.

We give below a variety of miscellaneous European information. It does not appear, as the telegram stated, that the launch of the *Leviathan* has been indefinitely postponed. The attempt, it was expected, would be renewed on the last day of the year, when the tides would be again favorable.

In regard to the abandonment by the American Company of all further attempts to raise the steamships at Sebastopol, the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The American brig *Silver Rays*, having on board the engineers and machinery that were to have been employed in the raising of the vessels sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, has returned to Constantinople. The said vessels are reported by the divers to be so thoroughly buried in mud and earth that any raising of them is out of the question, the difficulties and the expense of doing so being estimated to exceed the probable proceeds of the salvage."

Turkey is stated to reclaim possession of the Isle of Perim, lately occupied by England, at the mouth of the Red Sea.

Commercial Corruption in Great Britain.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Dec. 18.

The public are astounded at the commercial disclosures on every side. Even those most conversant for years past with all the great operations of business had no idea of the degree of corruption that at each turn was defeating the efforts of the honest trader. The question is, have they yet any adequate conception of the extent to which the system has been carried?

Persons are disposed to comfort themselves by the conclusion that every case of delinquency appears in print and makes a great stir, while the multitude of ordinary transactions are carried on with regularity day after day and excite no notice. There could not be a greater delusion. On all hands there is a disposition to palliate and hush up the practices that have been prevalent, and no more difficult or dangerous duty could be undertaken than that of endeavoring to defeat it. Even if any class of observers happen to be aware of organized schemes of deception, or of the most objectionable and suspicious features in the management of companies or firms, they can do little to warn the community until some open default has been committed, and the final explosion is consequently at hand. The forces that were drawn together at Glasgow, consisting of the aristocracy and wealth of Scotland, to beat down all who might attempt to question the position of the Western Bank and to expose its vile career, furnished a specimen of the obstacle to be encountered; and it is a fact that, while that concern was applying for help to the other banks, even the [illegible] that those banks wished to stipulate for a winding up of its affairs was widely denounced as a malignant libel.

In another case a firm whose position was understood, but which had contrived through the help of the Western Bank temporarily to arrest an exposure, induced a well-known legal house in London to protest against the damage "recklessly inflicted on its credit by the mention of its name, although within a fortnight of that date it was shown to be disgracefully insolvent. When the Borough Bank broke down at Liverpool, after a career of speculation, in the height of which he had been presented by his admiring townspeople with a service of plate, some of the leading merchants, including the Chairman of the Borough Bank, and, it is believed, Mr. De Wolf, of the great firm of De Wolf & Co., which has just stopped for about £500,000, showing 2s. in the pound for its creditors, actually posted a notice on the Exchange contradicting and stigmatizing the announcement as a wanton injury.

If this is the experience in the most rotten and hopeless cases, what would have to be expected if a breath were uttered regarding any concern that might still by possibility be patched up so as to allow of its defying all imputations? The case of the North of Europe Steam Company, in which a warning to the public aggravated the injury it was intended to avert, since it drew forth an unqualified denial from the directors, which led many persons to increase their investments at high prices, will be fresh in recollection. *The habit is universal, and is encouraged in all quarters.* There is abundant sympathy for the speculator who has lived in good style for years, and whose position may at last be questioned; but none for the great mass of the people, who in consequence of his operations have been paying the higher prices for all the necessaries of life; none for those who have been tempted by high wages into overstocked branches of labor, and who are suddenly thrown into destitution; and none for society in general, which will suffer through many future years from a generation of young men brought up to the belief that there is no such thing as honest trade, and that he is greatest who most excels in the adulteration of goods, the manufacture of accommodation bills, and the management of fraudulent suspensions. Such is ever the case. The offender in his distress is a tangible object of pity, while the community he has wronged and dishonored is only a shadowy conception; and Government in relieving him, even at the cost of violating a law, merely acts out the wishes of the majority.

In these circumstances it will be easily understood that not one tithe of the delinquencies that now pervade every branch of trade are likely to come to light. There is no legal machinery to promote any such object, but a more extensive and almost resistless action on the other side. The Legislature have always been too busy in meddling as to the nature of obligations which commercial men should be allowed to undertake to be able to devote time to the introduction of laws to enforce under swift and adequate penalties the simple principle that every obligation once made must be faithfully fulfilled, and to bring to justice every one who has robbed another by false pretences. There was much display of business in this line last session, but it has apparently effected nothing. The prosecution of the British Bank Directors was a wonderful effort to mark the inauguration of a new reign of virtue, but it is understood the experiment is never likely to be repeated, the costs and confusion having been awful. Notwithstanding all the notoriety of his case, it is easy to prophesy that Mr. Stephens, of the London and Eastern Corporation, will escape, to enjoy the remainder of his life on the marriage settlement acquired from the funds of that establishment. From the first, the other directors have never even been threatened with prosecution.

It is true the daily journals are now filled with developments of cases of sequestration or bankruptcy; or of the winding up of fraudulent concerns; but these are all exceptional, and any one reading the proceedings will see that they merely relate to a few stragglers that have been caught out of a whole army of marauders. Every word uttered in the various examinations serves to show how the individual insolvent was but one of a constantly extending circle—how he was terrified into lending more money or granting further acceptances by creditors who threatened to fail and expose him, and how he in turn got more from some one else—in most cases the manager of a joint-stock bank—by pursuing a similar course.

In one case now pending at Glasgow a house is shown to have had 75 real or fictitious correspondents, all insolvent like itself, upon whom it had drawn to the amount of £380,000, the whole finally centreing in the Western Bank. Is this a solitary specimen? Are there not hundreds of analogous but more adroit cases that might be developed on every side—often, apparently, without much difficulty, if any judgment may be formed from the leading figures lately presented in some of the London balance-sheets; and as soon as the present crisis is over, will not all these persons again go to work? In the present state of the law, there is nothing to obstruct and everything to encourage them. The belief is that, notwithstanding the recent wrecks and the lateness of the period to which the "relief" granted by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act was deferred, the accommodation paper still in circulation in London and throughout the kingdom would present a total such as few persons not accustomed to reflect on such matters would be prepared to expect. The remedy, of course, would be to punish the drawers and acceptors for conspiracy to defraud. Every bill of exchange purports to have been for "value received." If two men conspire to manufacture such a document and to pass it as genuine into the hands of a third, nothing can be more obvious than the nature of the transaction. But Parliament, perhaps, would rather pass a whole session in discussing whether they could devise some new measures to interfere with the natural course of enterprise, and direct it into such channels as might be fashionable with them for the moment, than descend to so small a matter as this simple application of the criminal law.

Loss of the New-York Packet-Ship Northumberland.

From the Cork Examiner.

We have just learned the narrative of a dangerous shipwreck, which might have resulted in an appalling calamity, but for the kindness of the captain of a small trading brig. The packet-ship *Northumberland*, Captain Spencer, left New-York for London, on the 18th November, with 35 passengers and a crew numbering 28 in all. On the 1st of December a heavy gale came on, and continued till next day, when it increased to a perfect hurricane, in which the ship was thrown on her beam ends. The passengers and crew were hard at work casting the cargo overboard in order to lighten the vessel, when a terrific sea burst into the cabin, and the female passengers who were below were only rescued from drowning by being dragged up into the wheel-house, many of them with only their night clothes on. The next day the masts were cut away, and the whole day, the ship having righted a little, crew and passengers were employed at the pumps, as the ship was filling fast. While engaged at this work many of them were up to their arm-pits in water. One of the pumps became useless, but the other was worked at during the whole day with all the energy of men who saw in it their only safety from drowning. Meantime the condition of the poor women was most pitiable. No part of the ship escaped the seas which broke from minute to minute over her, and they were huddled together for the most part without clothes, some with only a blanket, but all completely without shelter. The dreary work of pumping and throwing cargo overboard continued until four o'clock the next day, when crew and passengers both had become so exhausted that they could labor no longer, and what they had been doing was so feeble as to be useless. The water in the hold had rapidly increased, and the few who still attempted to work were dashed from side to side. Signals of distress were made, which, to the joy of all on board, were answered, and the brig *Jessie*, of St. John's, Capt. Percy, hove in sight. This vessel, of 140 tons burden, which had herself suffered from the gale, was under close-reefed topsails, and had great difficulty in the heavy wind prevailing to stay by the ship; but Captain Percy at once declared his readiness to take the passengers and crew of the ill-fated vessel on board. Preparations were accordingly made to remove them, and a boat was lowered, but she instantly stove to pieces. Another was got down with more success. The passengers were got into it, and brought on board the *Jessie* by means of ropes, having first to jump into the water, as it was impossible for a boat to get alongside the ship. Owing, however, to the constant and unceasing vigilance of Captain Spencer, the difficult task of getting the whole crew and passengers from one ship to another under such trying circumstances was accomplished without the loss of a single life, or even so much casualty as a fractured limb. When the wretched people got on board they received every possible attention and comfort from Captain Percy; but he did not confine his kindness to that. Though bound for St. John's, his own home and that of his two sons, who were his first and second officers, he actually returned upon his course, and sailed for Queenstown, where he arrived on Saturday, and land the living freight of the *Northumberland*. For such generous conduct it is hard to find praise sufficiently strong. An address was presented to Captain Percy, signed by all those whom he had rescued and so materially assisted, expressive of their deep debt of gratitude to him. An address was also presented to Captain Spencer by the passengers of his ship, testifying to the bravery and skill with which he managed his vessel in the extremity of its danger, and the unremitting care and anxiety with which he watched over the safety of those under his charge.

The crew of the *Northumberland* has been provided for by the American Consul, Mr. Keenan, by whom they will be forwarded to Liverpool.

Loss of the Lone Star, of Maine.

From the Cork Examiner.

The ship *Lone Star*, Captain Conway, of Portland, United States, bound from Maulmain to Cork, with about 10,000 bags of rice, sprung a leak when about 150 miles off the Azores. The captain and crew were obliged to abandon her, and go on board the *Lady Louisa*, of Liverpool, Captain Griffiths, which opportunely came to their assistance. The *Lone Star* sank in two hours, and the *Lady Louisa* arrived in Queenstown on Sunday night, where she landed Captain Conway and his crew, whose wants are now being provided for by Mr. Keenan, the United States Consul, until they are sent to Liverpool. They speak in high terms of the kindness and humanity shown to them by Captain Griffiths, of the *Lady Louisa*.

The Last Unsuccessful Effort to Launch the Leviathan.

The London *Times*, in its issue of Dec. 17 says:

"On Wednesday morning, this long-protracted operation was resumed, and, after some four hours' hard labor, and a dismal succession of mishaps, during which one part after another of the apparatus broke down, in the most ignominious manner, the work was discontinued, and further proceedings postponed *sine die*. The causes which led to this fifth signal failure may be told in the few words that it was almost impossible to make the vessel move at all, and that, in the efforts to do so, hydraulic rams, windlasses and chains, though of the most ponderous and massive construction, were all broken in regular succession, till scarcely anything of the apparatus was left to continue. Under such circumstances, therefore, not even a hope was entertained of effecting anything, and by 2 o'clock the attempts were abandoned. What makes the matter worse is that nearly every portion of the powerful gear was broken without producing the slightest effect in the way of movement upon the monstrous vessel. It is quite true that, when the efforts were discontinued, the signal-board showed that the entire bulk had been moved 38 inches, but of this distance 35 inches were made at one slip early in the day, and with comparatively easy, or at least reasonable pressure, from the launching apparatus. After this, with immense difficulty, and at the cost of some parts of the machinery, another trifling movement was got out of her, when she appeared to wedge herself in such a manner that, though the most tremendous efforts were subsequently made, she remained as firm as a mountain. Some idea of the extent to which the pressure was applied may be gathered from the fact that no less than three hydraulic rams, one powerful crab or windlass, and the doubled chains which drag her towards the river both at the stem and stern, were all burst and broken. The manner in which each of these gave way showed that the strain they were subjected to was something almost unheard of in the history of mechanics—in fact, the accident which occurred to the windlass, when a side of its massive iron drum round which the chain was coiled was crushed in like a nut, was not only, we believe, never known to occur before, but until yesterday such a breakage was considered almost impossible. From a series of calculations which have been made throughout the launch, as far as it has yet gone, it has been ascertained that the strain required to keep her in motion when once started was only 100 tons. Yesterday, however, the calculations based on the rapidity with which her momentum diminished showed that the strain required was more than 250 tons, or 1½ greater than it has been at any time since the efforts first commenced.

Further proceedings will probably be postponed until after Christmas, when vastly increased power is to be employed.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, M. P., the eminent engineer, paid a lengthened visit to the yard, and with Mr. Brunel, entered at great length into a consideration of the arrangements which had been made for launching the vessel. Mr. Stephenson expressed a very strong opinion that the right course had been adopted throughout, and added that he had no doubt of complete success attending the efforts which are being made for launching the vessel.

Court of Spain Scandal.

From the Madrid Correspondent of the London Advertiser.

A member of the Camarilla having favored me with some revelations from the Palace, I feel no delicacy in extending the confidence to your readers, as they may obtain thereby some further knowledge of the *Palaciegas* morality, premising that you may place implicit reliance on their authenticity. Know, then, that when the pains of labor were approaching, the pangs of remorse rushed in upon the Queen, and reproached her with her dissolute career. She sent for Archbishop Claret, a prelate who well deserves the glorious name he bears. The Queen begged his counsel, and as he is no courtier, he told her Majesty that her conduct made her the subject of ribald jests, and as she was about to be exposed to the perils attendant upon child-birth, he exhorted her to banish her paramour, Puig Moro, from the Palace, and country. The increasing pangs of the crisis added force to the archiepiscopal persuasions, and a promise was made, but the archbishop, not content with the royal word, extorted a written promise to that effect. He followed up his success by an exhortation to his royal auditor to be reconciled to her husband, and even if she felt unable to love him, he urged her to have more respect for the proprieties of life, and to appear constantly with him before her subjects. Having obtained a promise to that effect he repaired to the king's apartments, and gave him like counsel. The king's promise was, however, conditional only; he would consent to be reconciled to his wife only on condition that she paid his debts, and that the banishment of the Queen's paramour should be instantaneous. The archbishop returned with a cheque for the payment of the king's debts, and the other promise; but although the Queen has the power to banish her paramour from the palace; and, had Narvaez and Nocedal been in power, she could have shipped him off to the Canaries or Phillippines, or wherever she chose; yet Puig Moro refuses to be exiled, demands a public trial, and to know on what charge he is arraigned. A compromise has been effected, to avoid the public scandal which insistance on exile must occasion; and Colonel Puig Moro struts about amongst his fellow citizens, who have yet enough of the leaven of royalty in them to look with feelings of something akin to deference and respect on one who has sustained such intimate relations with their Queen.

French Designs upon the Sandwich Islands.

From the European Times.

Two important communications have been placed in our hands bearing upon the present state of political affairs in the Sandwich Islands. From these it would appear that the French ambassador to the King of these Islands is endeavoring to effect a treaty, the result of which, if complied with, will grant a monopoly of the trade of these islands to France, to the detriment of the commerce, not only of this country, but also of the world. One of the communications referred to is from a person holding a high official position in these Islands, and addressed to a distinguished diplomatist in this country, who has been much interested in the prosperity of the Sandwich Islands. The writer says:

"I am obliged to you for the interest you express in the King's independence. To preserve that and the interesting Hawaiian race, has been the only object that has detained me here, and to which I have devoted all my energies for the last thirteen years. It was with great difficulty that we escaped annexation to the United States in 1851; since then we had thought our independence secure; but I regret to tell you that since the 11th of this month, M. Perrin, the French Minister, *has been pressing on us a new treaty with France, that, if ratified by the King, would place us in a worse position than if we were annexed to the United States.* The treaty is so utterly unworthy of France, so inconsistent with the imperial policy towards weak States, that if the Emperor has given to M. Perrin the instructions which he alleges, his Majesty must have been altogether deceived by M. Perrin, in regard to our policy and peculiar circumstances. To ward off the dangers which threaten us, it has been suggested to him by several to write something by this mail, to the Earl of Clarendon."

The second letter refers chiefly to the effect that a French protectorate would exercise on the islands.

"French policy in the Sandwich Islands, (indeed, throughout Oceania,) has ever been 'meddling and mischievous,' not having, or ever having, any other practical object than to thwart what Frenchmen consider the policy of England in those parts, and to secure French ascendency. Hence the famous Pritchard squabble, and the contemptible Protectorate of France over Tahiti, by which English Protestant missionaries and all Englishmen have practically been driven away, without the slightest benefit having accrued to the natives from the French Protectorate, so called—that is, French dominion and colonial exclusivism and tyranny. England never has had, nor has now, nor by possibility can have, any interest whatever in these Islands beyond the legitimate requirements of free trade and navigation, without reference to flags, and the Christian and philanthropic objects of Christianizing and improving the condition of the inhabitants, to all which purposes French military despotism is an impediment. Were all the islands of Oceania to be placed by force and fraud, as the activity and zeal of French agents aim at, under the protectorate of France, then not only would the natives suffer, but British, American and all other trading interests would suffer likewise; and they ought not to be allowed to do so. England, whose claims to the supremacy or protectorate are better founded than those of any other country, yet has uniformly refused to establish it, even when native kings have come over to England, voluntarily to place their territories under the English flag; and we most properly restored the Sandwich Islands to the native king and inhabitants, after that Captain Keppel had, upon his own authority and action, taken possession of them. Shortly afterwards the Americans were, with extreme difficulty, prevented from annexing them; as, if not materially prevented, were by the moral and diplomatic force brought to bear on the subject of this annexation or usurpation induced to renounce the project—a great sacrifice, considering the territorial cravings of the Americans, whenever land allotments can be obtained and ground for slave cultivation. Now, after all this, having escaped the Scylla and Charybdis of England and America, these countries are to be victimized by French intrigue for French purposes, and probably to found a small colony for French Socialists.

This is too bad; but I suppose that England will acquiesce therein—an unworthy sacrifice to the *entente cordiale*."

A Reminiscence of the Cawnpore Massacre.

A letter from an officer of the Madras Fusiliers, dated Cawnpore Oct. 28, is published in the London *Times*, in which the writer says:

"I went the other day to see the house of horrors, where the unfortunate women and children were massacred. At the entrance I found a gibbet, and under it the carcass of a wretch who had been hanged as a spy.

It is a small brick building built in a square, the rooms opening into a small courtyard in the centre. The place is still strewn with fragments of clothes and lots of shoes. The walls in places are sprinkled with blood, and the mats on the floor appear to have been drenched with it. On carefully examining the walls I found scratched on the plaster, behind a door, the following, written apparently by the wife of a European soldier, of whom there were several shut up there:

'Countrymen and women, remember the 15th of July, '57. Your wives and families are here in misery, and at the disposal of savages, who has ravished both young and old, and then killed us. Oh! oh! My child! my child! Countrymen, revenge it!'

I don't think anything would appeal so strongly to the feelings of our countrymen at home as this simple statement of misery. It is expressed and spelt as above, and seemed to have been scratched with the point of a knife. The walls of the little room where it was written were spattered with blood, and the plaster cut in several places with swords.

I went to see the intrenchment where Wheeler defended himself so long. It is a low mud bank about three feet high, surrounding two large buildings that were formerly hospitals. The walls of these are literally riddled by round shot, and the roofs of both have fallen in. It seems quite miraculous, when you look at the wretched defence, how men could have held out one day, much less many days, against a host well armed, and provided with big guns and every requisite material. They must have been arrant cowards—as, indeed, we know they were—for they never dared to come out into the open, but fired from the cover of some half-finished barracks near the intrenchment. If with the small force we have had hitherto we have been able to command victory, what will it be when England's armies now arriving march through the country? In six months India will be more entirely in our power than it has ever been before."

Extraordinary Murder Cases in France and England.

From the London Globe.

Two crimes, which rank in the first class, have recently excited deep interest in the public. One was committed in England, the other in France. The latter involved one life, the former three lives. In England the murderer anticipated the law, and was not in his right mind when he incurred its penalties; in France the assassin knew what he was about, but he was a simple instrument, misled by the promptings of those who should have known better.

The English crime was committed at Croydon. It reaches the acme of horror. William Smither, a clerk in the Bank of England, was pretty well to do. He lived with his brother and his mother. The external aspects of their life denoted easy comfort, and ordinary prudence might have insured continued prosperity. But the young man desired to arrive at competence by a royal road. He hoped to increase his stores by Stock Exchange speculations; and while he wooed and won a partner for life, he also offered his devotions at the shrine of fortune. Weak in intellect, he strove to play a game where the strong alone can win, and where even the strong frequently succumb. The wedding day was fixed. But as the wedding day came round, so also came the day when the goddess of stocks and shares, to whom he had pledged his soul, demanded payment. The youth lost what little control he had over his poor brain. He knew that he could not meet the demand made upon him; he knew that, if his dabbling in stock were whispered in Threadneedle-street, dismissal would be the penalty he must pay. The struggle, which might have tried a stronger man severely, proved too much for weak William Smither. He could not face his creditors; he could not face his employers; he could not bear the thought of allowing the knowledge of his embarrassments to reach the ears of his mother and his brother. Pale and haggard, and muddled with drams of brandy, the wretched young man resolved to face death and what might follow death, rather than face his angry little world. But he determined not to die alone. He bought prussic acid. Accustomed to give medicine to his mother, he first exchanged her medicine for poison. Leaving her to die, he betook him to his bedroom; contrived, *how* can never be known, to make his brother share his bitter cup, and then drank the rest himself. How strange the courage that could enable a man to take the lives of a mother and a brother, and his own, to face at once the terrors of a hereafter rather than stand fast and meet what must have been, comparatively, the merely trivial terrors of this world! Let us hope that the Jury were right, and that, in his supreme hour of trial, reason had departed from this unhappy youth.

The French murder is vulgar and commonplace compared with that at Croydon. Wm. Smither died because he could not endure the thought of being found out in dishonesty, perhaps because he could not endure the thought of being dishonest. The murder in Normandy had a far different origin. A rich and noble family, consisting of Madame de Jeufosse and her two sons, Albert and Ernest, lived in their chateau of Jeufosse, near Evreux. At Aubevoye lived one Guillot, not noble, but tolerably well off; a cheerful, jolly fellow, who gave good dinners, was charitable to the poor, and generally popular. But he was not correct in his morals. He had an evil reputation for laxity that least of all befits a husband and a father. Guillot was not shamefaced, he boasted of his successes in a manner the reverse of manly. The two families of Jeufosse and Guillot became intimate. Madame de Jeufosse had a daughter, Blanche, and Blanche had a governess, Laurence. Guillot went to the chateau very often, made violent love to the governess, and his talk caused a scandal. Madame de Jeufosse heard of it, but what was she, that she should interfere to protect a governess! Neither did she send the governess away. Encouraged by his success, Guillot aimed at higher game. The mode of life at the chateau gave him many opportunities of making love to Blanche, and he could not resist the temptation. Blanche became absent, agitated, given to wanderings in the park. Mme. de Jeufosse at last found out the cause. Now she acted differently. Guillot was expelled from her house. She was inspired with a feeling of animosity. As for Guillot, he was by no means inclined to give up his prize. He followed the family about, placed letters for Blanche in a tree in the park, once threw one into her carriage, and demeaned himself like a selfish and ardent wooer. He was accustomed to enter the park over its fence, and it is alleged that Mme. de Jeufosse and her sons urged Crespel, their game-keeper, to "give him a good peppering." Crespel, it is stated, was told that the law authorized him to shoot at any man found in the park at night. Crespel had his doubts, suggested the interposition of the gendarmes, but was finally quieted by being assured by his mistress that the magistrates had told her Crespel might fire without fear. Accordingly Crespel loaded his gun, watched for Guillot, fired at and shot him one night. He reported this fact at the chateau. No assistance was sent to the wounded man; he died, and was found in the morning where he fell. But he had seen and knew the assassin, and he told his servant that it was Crespel who had shot him.

So far as the reports of the case have reached us, there does not appear the least doubt that Madame de Jeufosse and her sons instigated Crespel to lie in wait for his victim and shoot at him; but it does not appear that they intended, or that Crespel intended to kill him. And it is supposed that the Evreux jury will sympathize with the prisoners, and either acquit them or find them guilty with extenuatidg circumstances.

SPORTING.

Great Billiard Match for $2,000 in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press.

This interesting trial of skill between the two players of greatest repute in the country, Ralph Benjamin and Michael Phelan, of New-York, terminated in the triumph of Phelan. The match originated in causes which it is unnecessary to mention here; it may be sufficient to say, however, that since Phelan's winning his brilliant match for $10,000 in San Francisco, beating a Frenchman, the best player of his day—giving him odds, too, his reputation has become world-wide as a great billiard player, and has caused feelings of jealousy and rivalry to spring up, especially in New-York.

His antagonist, Benjamin, is a manufacturer of billiard tables. He played very neatly and with considerable resolution up to the seventh game, but his pluck evidently deserted him after that, and, although he won the ninth game, this success did not seem to inspirit him. To every one in the room it was evidently a hopeless case for him after the fourth game, as Phelan's powers developed, and his astounding precision in the most complicated caroms began to be displayed. We will now proceed to give some details of the games. The parties, after arranging the preliminaries, which were very stringent, no shoving of the balls being allowed, (every shot having to be a fair shot, made with the point of the cue,) no portion of the body to be outside the line of the table; when playing from the string, a ball touched to be a played ball, &c., and having appointed two referees and an umpire, who announced to the spectators that no expressions of applause or disapprobation would be permitted, took off their coats to the work. The referee chosen by Phelan was Chris. Bird, of the City, and Benjamin selected the "Albany Pony." In the first game, nothing very noteworthy occurred, the parties playing very cautiously, as if feeling each other's strength. This game was won by Phelan by 5 points.

In the opening of the second game, there was considerable dodging and playing for safety.

The Third Game.—Opened by the first score for Benjamin 1, and missed. Phelan 1, and missed, dodging under the cushions. Benjamin 1, and missed. Phelan 1, and missed. Benjamin 3, and missed. Phelan missed. Benjamin ran 4—very good play. B. missed. P. 1, and missed. Great playing for safety the next half dozen shots. Phelan missed, when B. went in for 2. Safe playing again, when P. goes in for chances and gets caught by B. for 1, and missed, leaving Michael something about his size, when he rattles off 6, to the astonishment of the uninitiated, but in playing for one of his double-back-action patent-indescribable caroms, which he misses only about once in a thousand times, he caught it from B., who ran 1, making the game. First game for Benjamin—won by 9 points.

The Fourth Game.—This commenced by Benjamin, who was evidently elated by his recent success, scoring 2, and missed. P. goes at him but missed. Considerable doing of nothing for the next 6 shots, when P. gets 1 and dodges, B. dodges, P. gets 1 more, and tries the artful again. Profound study of the balls from all parts of the table, from the head, the foot, the sides, the corners, and in short from every part of the table but from under it. At last Michael thinks he sees an opening, but shaves the ball, which gives B. a chance to run 3, and tries safety. An intense amount of nothing done for the next few minutes, until Phelan apparently tired of all this sort of thing, makes one of his *impossible* ones, which elicited a cheer from an indiscreet gentleman in the background, who was requested by Benjamin to leave the room, which polite request he incontinently complied with. It may be added that this shot, which terminated one gentleman's pleasure for the evening so abruptly, was the most brilliant shot of the evening, and was a combination of all the difficulties known to players. It gave P. a run of 3, after which there was great playing for safety. Benjamin made some very pretty shots in this game, and bid fair at one time to win it, but was overpowered by the pluck of his opponent. It occupied over thirty minutes in playing.

The 5th game was won by Phelan by 6 points, making in it two runs of 4 each. The 6th game was also won by Phelan by 2 points, and was remarkable for a brilliant run of 6, nearly all being difficult shots. The 7th game was won by Phelan by 8 points. The 8th game was remarkable for two runs by Phelan—one of 5, and the other of 4 points, and was the shortest game in playing in the match. It was won by Phelan by 10 points. The 9th game was won by Benjamin by 8 points. The 10th game was won by Phelan, who, in this game, appeared to put on a little additional steam, for he made two splendid runs—one of 8, and another of 5, winning the game in a canter by 11 points. 11th and concluding game was also won by Phelan by 7 points, and was signalized by a miss-cue by Benjamin, (who was evidently quite disheartened), and a superb run of 6 by Phelan, which, but for the rules, would have provoked the loudest applause.

After the conclusion of the match, Michael was surrounded by his friends, and put through a course of hand-shaking. The time occupied in playing the eleven games was four hours and thirty-two minutes.

RACING IN THE SOUTH.

The racing season on the Ten Broeck Course opens this month under favorable auspices. The Mobile *Register* says:

"The unusual number of spectators daily upon the ground to witness the necessary routine of walking, galloping and running, which prepares the noble steeds for the desperate conflicts in which they are about to engage, forms no inconsiderable feature in the interest with which the races themselves will be invested."

A Chapter of Crime.

IMPORTANT FACTS CONCERNING THE ROCHESTER MURDER.

The Rochester *Democrat* insists that, in good time, all the facts of the Littles murder case will come to light. It claims to have received an authentic account of the causes of the murder and of the manner of its execution:

"It is known that Ira Stout came to this city some months since, immediately after his discharge from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary. To his acquaintances the fact of his recent disgrace was unknown, and he was greatly troubled lest it should in some way be made public. This anxiety was frequently betrayed to his own family, but more particularly to Mrs. Littles, to whom he was in the habit of confiding his secrets and making known his troubles. He believed his imprisonment was unknown, except by his own relatives, and he feared nothing from any of them except his brother-in-law, Littles. The quarrels of the latter with his wife, led Ira to fear that he might in a moment of passion, and to punish his wife for refusing to live with him, disclose this unpleasant circumstance in his history; and it is probable that the frequent calls of Ira upon Mr. Littles, at the office of the latter, and the manifestations of kind feelings, were intended to establish a friendship which would be a security against such a disclosure, whatever might be the relations between Littles and his wife. But after all, he felt insecure. He knew that Littles could at any moment destroy his standing, and his uneasy state of mind was well known to his sister, Mrs. Littles, and to other members of the family.

Some months since, Mrs. Littles intimated to Ira her intention of going West, in order, if possible, to get beyond the reach and knowledge of her husband, and there is reason to suppose that this was about the first time that Ira thought of murder as a means of disposing of Littles; or if he had ever before contemplated the crime the awful secret had been locked up in his own heart. The intimation of his sister's wish however, to be entirely rid of her husband, emboldened Ira to speak to her of his purpose to kill him. In reply to her intimation about going West, he once said that, *"if Littles should some time be put out of the way—there would be no need of her going West to get rid of him.*

We are unable to give, in detail, and at the periods of their occurrence, all that passed between Ira and Mrs. Littles upon the subject, from this time until the awful crime was perpetrated; but the various ways in which it could be accomplished, with probable safety to themselves, were of course considered. The upshot was the adoption of a plan to decoy Littles to the spot, where the murder was perpetrated with the idea that he would there discover satisfactory evidence of the improper intimacy of his wife with some other person. In this respect, the general surmise has correctly anticipated the substantial truth of the case.

Mrs. Littles went to the ground below Falls Fields, a little before 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 19, and was soon followed by Ira Stout and Littles—the former armed with an iron weapon, supposed to have been unknown to Littles, and the latter with the piece of a chair, found on the spot. On reaching the ground, a favorable position was sought by Ira, and the blows quickly given, which felled Littles and almost instantly proved fatal. Littles never had the opportunity to resist or defend himself, and the blows were repeated until he had almost ceased to struggle. Mrs. Littles may assert, and probably will, that she was not aware that murder was intended; but the conversation with Ira, and her lonely visit to the appointed spot, are almost conclusive against her on this point. She did not strike a blow, and beyond doubt was shocked and frightened when the terrible deed was done. The mangled body of her husband, and the consciousness of being guilty of the murder as an accessory, for the moment overcame her, and she passed through a scene which no pen can adequately depict.

Ira immediately dragged the body to the precipice, and not being familiar with the ground, fell down with it, a distance of nearly thirty feet, his shoulder and arm striking so as break the latter, as has been heretofore described. In his terror he called to Mrs. Littles, and she not fully comprehending the cause or extent of the calamity, started to go to his assistance, and before being aware of danger, she too, went down the precipice, and in the fall broke her wrist, and sustained other slight injuries. The bruises upon Mrs. L.'s face, &c., were caused by the fall. Her nose bled profusely, and her clothes were probably made bloody from this, rather than by the blood from her murdered husband.

Ira was for some time entirely helpless, having fainted away. He believed himself to be dying, and so told Mrs. Littles. He, however, recovered sufficiently to roll and drag Littles' body to the water, assisted, we presume (though of this we are not positively informed,) by Mrs. Littles. The latter got down to the oblique path with great difficulty, and her torn skirts, broken combs, lost rosette, and the burs in her clothes and hair, are accounted for by this fall, and by the subsequent clambering down and along the steep bank, and then up the path to the stone quarry.

We are unable to state just how long, after the murder, before Ira and Mrs. Littles reached home on Monroe-street, but it is probable that the lad who testified on the trial told the truth, when he said he found them at home at 11½ o'clock. It is no more than reasonable to allow an hour from the time of the murder until they again reached the top of the bank, and it may have been an hour and a half. In their faint and disabled condition, it would take them at least half an hour to walk home. At 11½ o'clock they were still sitting up, and from that time until the surgeon was sent for, plans were revolved for extricating themselves from the terrible condition into which they had plunged themselves.

It will be seen that both Ira Stout and Mrs. Littles had motives for getting rid of the husband of the latter. Weak and insufficient as these motives may appear to others, it is impossible to judge how strong they may have seemed to Ira and his sister. The former stood in daily fear of an exposure which would compel him to leave the place in disgrace, while the degree of infatuation on the part of Mrs. Littles, about getting rid of her husband, and being free to accept the attentions of others, must be a matter of opinion.

In conclusion, we have to say that we are not mistaken in asserting, as we have done before, that no other persons than Ira Stout and Sarah Littles were concerned in the murder. The main facts and incidents in the case are as we have given them above, and no "confessions" implicating other parties are likely to be made, and will not be true if made. Perhaps we may be able, before the trial, to confirm what is here said, by evidence, the source of which we shall be at liberty to make public. At present, however, we can only say that we have not a doubt of the correctness of what we have stated, and we only regret now that we cannot indicate the source from which our information is derived.

A CHASE AFTER A MURDERER AND A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Springfield *Republican* says: The insane fugitive who has led the Westfield officers a pretty chase for nearly a week past, and about whom Mr. Bush wrote so enthusiastic a letter a few days since, was captured at Westport, Connecticut, on Wednesday, and a telegram to the effect that the murderer Stoup was arrested, was immediately sent to Mr. Bush at New-Haven. Mr. Bush repaired at once to Westport, and there found a crazy German, with Stoup's scar over the eye, and Stoup's mole on the face, but, unfortunately, without Stoup's soul in his body. In fact the officer had got hold of the wrong man, and had been following a shadow—Stoup's double—for several days. Mr. Bush immediately returned to Westfield without his man. It is now extremely probable that Stoup has escaped from the country, though efforts for his detection, if he is, by any chance, still in America, should be redoubled. He has now had 16 days the start of his pursuers, and there is great chance of his escape; but $1,200 is a goodly sum of money and will not long go begging, if the murderer be not already beyond seas or dead.

PROBABLE MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

The Grand Haven *Clarion* says:

"On Friday evening, 18th, cries of 'murder,' and shrieks of a very alarming character, were heard by persons living near the lake shore, about three miles south of Pere Marquette. In the morning, a small fishing boat, belonging to Charles Mears, of Black Lake, near Big Point Sauble, was discovered ashore with the dead bodies of two men and only a small portion of cargo aboard. One of the bodies was cut with a severe gash across the face. There was no storm or rough sea at the time of the disaster, and it is believed that the crew quarreled, and that during the mutiny the boat was allowed to swamp. Nine men were on board at the time, and they were all drowned. The boat was laden with corn, provisions, dry goods, &c., and the cargo was almost entirely lost."

A MURDERER FORCING HIS CELL.

On the night of the 28th ult. the murderer Albert Shoups, in prison at Chicago for the murder of Mr. Lauermann, at Blue Island, set fire to his cell, hoping to escape in the confusion. The *Press* says: An alarm of fire was given, and right lustily, by all the prisoners, sixty-eight in number, who were almost suffocated by the smoke, which found its way throughout the whole interior of the jail.

Jailer Tennebock, who was just retiring, went at once into the jail, and found that the cause of the disturbance originated in the eastern cell of the north tier of cells, now occupied by Albert Shoups, the young man awaiting trial for the cruel murder of the farmer Lauermann at Blue Island a few days since, who was found almost stifled in his cell, where his bed was blazing briskly. He was at once removed to the outer hall, and, by the assistance of some of the more trusty of the prisoners, the fire was easily got under and quelled.

From the circumstance that Shoups himself gave no alarm and made no effort to extinguish the fire, it is conjectured, and doubtless very justly, that it was a desperate attempt to fire the jail, in the hope of profiting by the confusion to escape. The lining walls of the cell being wooden, probably led him to expect that a fire could easily be started which would do much damage. He was well scorched and half stifled as the sole results of his daring.

He is, though a very young man, one of the most desperate criminals that has ever been confined in our jail.

MORE OF THE SAGE MYSTERY IN CONNECTICUT.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says, in reference to this remarkable case, that Mr. Sage, the father of the missing lad, had spent nearly or quite $500 in search of the dead body, and was intending to make a contract with a diver from Saybrook, paying him $100 per day to examine the river in search of the body. He was, however, prevented by the advice of his friends. It appears not to be true that he agreed to give Nugent $200, or any other sum, for having been unjustly imprisoned. He does, however, intend to remunerate Nugent for his loss of time, and expenses.

The *Palladium* of another date has the following curious statement:

"It is thought by some that John Amos Bennett, who figures so extensively in the Sage case at Cromwell, is the man that pretended to know about the mysterious disappearance from Naugatuc of a young man named Rose. Some ten years ago Rose was suddenly missing, and in 1850 one Bennett told a story that gained some credence in the vicinity of Waterbury. It was that he had been murdered by a man who kept a dram-shop in Naugatuc and near whose place he had last been seen. The officers at Waterbury, on questioning him closely, were satisfied that he was an intolerable liar and advised him to leave town. He acted on their advice and has not been heard of since."

A LAND PIRATE ORGANIZATION DISCOVERED IN WISCONSIN.

A Neosho letter in the Milwaukee *News* gives particulars of the discovery of an organization of land-pirates in that neighborhood. The villains had signs, grips and pass words, and carried on their operations systematically. They were detected by the failure of a scheme to rob and murder Mr. James Guy, a citizen of Jefferson County. Four of the gang went to Mr. Guy's house, armed with clubs and knives, and having their faces disguised with mud. One of them, Frank Sanders, opened the door and called the rest. George Saunders held the lantern, and a sailor stood further off on guard. Guy waked and asked what they wanted. Frank answered, "chink," and rushed forward and struck him with his club. Guy was sitting up, and was hit once or twice on the head. Goodknecht struck with his corn-cutter, making a terrible gash just above the knee. Guy hit the fellow who carried the light with his fist, knocking him down, and breaking the lantern, and though both kept striking at him, he got out of doors and cried murder, when the sailor ran. In fact, Guy and all the rest, ran from the house as fast as possible. Several others are mentioned as belonging to the Society. After the second examination, when Jack Goodknecht found he was to go to jail, he began to tell some of the secrets which the sailor did not know. He gives an account of a heavy robbery in one of our cities, and the names of the robbers, and where the property has been sent. Men in Watertown have been arrested, and they are now after three more.

A POLITICAL FIGHT AND HOMICIDE IN GEORGIA.

An extra of the Brunswick (Ga.) *Herald* has particulars of a rencontre between Mr. Jacob W. Moore, representative from Glynn County in the late Georgia Legislature, and Colonel Carey W. Styles, conservative candidate for Mayor of Brunswick. The affray occurred at the Academy in that city, on the evening of the 24th, at a citizens' meeting called for the purpose of hearing a speech from Colonel Styles. During his speech, Colonel Styles characterized the action of Mr. Moore in the Legislature as "dishonorable." Mr. Moore interrupted the speaker by rising, with his hand in his vest, and saying, "If you say that I have done anything dishonorable, it is a falsehood." Whereupon Colonel Styles having ceased, turned in the direction of Mr. Moore, hurled back the falsehood in stronger language, and placed his hand upon his pistol. Mr. Moore retorted and drew. The next moment both gentlemen leveled their pistols and fired, without effect. Then commenced a scene of confusion which it would be impossible to describe. The firing continued between the gentlemen above-mentioned, and others, until *six or seven shots were discharged*—Mayor James Houston being one of the persons who fired at Colonel Styles. All at once, Mr. Moore was heard to utter groans and cries of distress, and was discovered to be shot in the abdomen, and died in about one hour afterwards. The next morning, Colonel Styles surrendered himself to the Sheriff.

SHOCKING MURDER IN VIRGINIA.

Wm. Griffin was murdered at Acquia, Stafford Co., Va., on the night of the 24th ult. He lived alone in his store and was found, on Christmas morning, with four distinct blows from an axe on the head, and his [illegible] horribly gashed. Though entirely unconscious, he breathed until midnight. A negro woman, who occupied an outhouse, said she was waked at midnight on the 24th by noise; went to see, and was ordered away by two men, one of whom called her by name, and told her that Griffin was drunk, and they were taking care of him; to behave herself, and bring some salt. Some $600 or $800 in specie was stolen, and the money-drawers emptied.

AN INDUSTRIOUS FORGER CONVICTED.

The trial, in the Boston Municipal Court, of Edward E. Price, for forgery, in connection with the [illegible] of bills of the denomination of $[illegible] and $[illegible] upon the Blackstone and other New-England Banks, which had been stolen from the office of the engravers, terminated in a verdict of guilty. The chief witness against him was Cowee, himself a convict for forgery. He testified that he had been engaged in ninety forgeries!

A MURDERER CONVICTED.

James E. Eldridge was last week convicted of the murder of Sarah Jane Gould, at a Special Term of Oyer and Terminer held at Canton, St. Lawrence County. The trial lasted over two weeks, and was in many respects remarkable. The murder was effected by administering arsenic, and the proof of the crime rested upon scientific tests of the most intricate and subtle character. The body was twice disinterred for examination—the first time without eliciting anything positive against the prisoner. Eldridge effected the ruin of his victim under promise of marriage, and then to escape the consequences, deprived her of life.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

A man named Thomas Jordan was deliberately shot in Philadelphia on Wednesday night by a Frenchman named Charbon, at the Ferry Hotel, foot of Vine-street. The ball took effect in the left hip. The wounded man is not expected to survive. He was taken to the Hospital. The parties were strangers, and no cause is at present assigned for the act. The ball had not been extracted at a late hour. Charbon was arrested and locked up in the Eleventh Ward Station-house. Upon his person were found several bullets, a bag of powder, and a single-barreled pistol. He arrived in this city in July last, and speaks no English.

MURDER IN A NEW-ORLEANS BROTHEL.

On the 27th ult. a young man named Louis Bryant, of Mobile, was shot by Charles Coltes, in a house kept by Emma Pickett, the mistress of Bryant. The *Picayune* says that when Bryant went to New-Orleans he obtained employment as a clerk in an extensive dry goods and fancy store, but becoming acquainted with a woman of bad repute named Emma Pickett, his intimacy lapsed into infatuation, and neglecting his business, he lost his place as a clerk at once with his position in society. Finally, after seeing the play of "Camille" several times performed, he concluded that he could trust his happiness to the safe keeping of Emma, and so married her. On Sunday morning the house was visited by a rowdy crew, consisting of Charles Coltes, Wm. Dunn and one Skillings. They were somewhat intoxicated, and behaved very rudely, especially Coltes, who quarreled with one of the women, and amused himself in frightening others by pointing his revolver at them. They of course screamed and ran, and Emma entered for the purpose of restoring quiet, threatened to go for the police unless her visitors conducted themselves like gentlemen. This induced Coltes to become extremely abusive, calling Emma foul names, and inviting her to bring out her bully (meaning Bryant) and she would see some sport. In the meantime Bryant, who was in an adjoining room, opened the door to see what was the matter, when at once Coltes turned the current of abuse on him, calling him all the blackest names in the vocabulary of blackguardism. Bryant told him to go away; that he did not want to have anything to do with him; and as he did so, Coltes advanced on him and struck him in his face. One of the women then tried to pull the infuriated ruffian away, but he pushed her aside with a bloody threat, and stated, with an oath, that he intended to kill him. He then drew his revolver and fired, the bullet entering the left side of Bryant's head just above the ear.

Medical.

Bold Surgical Operation.—On the 8th inst., at noon, there was no small amount of excitement exhibited in the surgical ward and operating theatre of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburg, resulting from the expectation of a very formidable surgical operation taking place that morning. At 12 o'clock the room was crowded to excess, and numbers of medical men from all parts were assembled to witness it. The patient had for a long period suffered from cancer of the tongue, and Professor Syme had determined upon removing the organ bodily. Shortly after 12 o'clock the man was led into the theatre, placed upon the table, and quickly rendered powerless through the potent influence of the chloroform which was administered to him. Professor Syme commenced by making a vertical incision through the integument covering the chin, and then sawed through the lower jaw at the symphysis. The division being made, he next proceeded to cut away the tongue at the very root, close to the hyoid bone. The arteries were quickly tied, the hemorrhage was comparatively little, the man having lost only a few ounces of blood. The jaw was again placed together, and the integument sewed up. The man was actually able to walk out of the room. At the close of the operation Professor Syme remarked that the removal of the tongue bodily had been successfully performed in Italy, but the *modus operandi* was of a different nature, the incisions having been made entirely in the throat; but he (Professor Syme) considered that that mode was attended with more danger than the one he had chosen to adopt. This operation has never yet been performed in Great Britain, and, should the patient recover, which is earnestly hoped and believed, the highest praise will be due to Professor Syme for having so skillfully undertaken that which no surgeon of the country had formerly ventured upon.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

The Scotsman adds: The patient walked out of the theatre speechless, but grateful and happy, and has continued well ever since, being fed with a tube. He can now, however, swallow, and yesterday he spoke, or, rather, breathed out the word "Milk." He is cheerful, and gives every hope of thorough recovery.

Business Matters.

Operations, after a suspension of a few weeks, have been resumed at the Green Mountain Knitting Mills in Bennington, Vt., and will continue during the Winter without further suspension.

Mr. Bradford, of Bennington, Vt., has commenced the operations of changing his Woolen Factory into a Knitting Factory, and will employ 40 hands at once.

The Middlesex Mills, at Lowell, give employment to 1,400 hands, and consume annually 1,500,000 lbs. of wool.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY Jan. 5.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48. Part II.—Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, to 63.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 5, 7, 21, to 44 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 30, 62, 63, 65, 69 to 75, 78, 80, [illegible], 83 to 86, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 103, 104, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118 to 122, 126 to 129.

Autograph Letters from General Washington—A Singular Suit—Are Letters Property?—Interesting Documents made Public, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 4.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Nelson Eyre and Louisa L. Lear Eyre his wife vs. Edward Y. Higbee and wife.—On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Hon. Geo. Bancroft being in Court, was politely invited by Judge DAVIES to take a seat on the Bench, which he did, and remained for some time listening to the argument of this rather singular and highly interesting case.

Tobias Lear was for many years the Private and Military Secretary of General Washington, as well as a member of his household. As such, he received many letters, both on business and of a friendly nature. Mr. Lear died intestate, in Washington, in 1816, leaving his widow, Frances D. Lear, and a son, Benjamin Lincoln Lear. This son, with his mother, were, of course, the heirs at law. Benjamin L. Lear died in 1832, leaving a will, which had been made before he had any expectation of having any children. After his death, his wife gave birth to a child, one of the plaintiffs in this suit. The letters from General Washington remained in the house of Benjamin L. Lear until after his death, when they were taken possession of by Mrs. Fanny L. Higbee, one of the defendants, who is the wife of Rev. Dr. Higbee, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church.

Mrs. Tobias Lear, shortly before her death, directed Mrs. Fanny L. Higbee to send the letters, which are bound in a large volume, to Mrs. Mason, the mother of Senator Jas. Mason, of Virginia, and with them a note stating that it was the desire of Mrs. Lear that they should be held subject to the directions of Hon. Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, and that he should make such arrangements for their publication as he should see fit. She desired that eventually they should be presented to the State of Virginia, and suggested that it would be well to make Senator Mason the channel of the presentation.

At this time Mrs. Lear was on her dying bed. A day or two after making this request, it is alleged that Mrs. Lear inquired of Mrs. Higbee whether she had fulfilled her directions. She replied that the letters *had been sent to Mrs. Mason*. On the next day, however, Mrs. Higbee took final leave of Mrs. Lear, and left the house taking with her the letters, which since then she has kept in her own possession, never carrying into effect the desire of Mrs. Lear.

In April, 1857, the plaintiff, Mrs. Louisa L. L. Eyre took out letters of administration in the estate of Tobias Lear deceased, and by the assignment of her mother and husband, became the sole party interested in the property, real and personal, appertaining to Tobias Lear at the time of his decease. She has brought a suit to recover possession of these letters.

This morning the matter came up on a demurrer, the principal points of which were that the right to take letters of administration had expired by limitation, and that the letters in question were not property subject to a cause of action.

The letters comprise those addressed by General Washington to Mr. Lear between the years 1790 to 1799, and are, many of them, subjects of public interest, such as foreign or domestic politics, appointments to office, the preparation of Washington's last address to Congress, &c. They have never been made public, and are invaluable as a contribution to the history of the times, as well as for their merit as literary curiosities. Mr. Bancroft, who was present during the whole proceeding, deemed them to be of such importance that he requested from Mr. Stoughton the privilege of examining them.

Mr. Stoughton, during the argument, expressed a willingness to present the letters to the State of Virginia if it should be desired.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Craig; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 4, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since Noon of Saturday—11,000 bbls. Flour, 90,774 bushels Corn, 702 pkgs. Provisions, 241 bbls. Whisky, and 30 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Are quiet, and prices are unsettled.

Massachusetts Ashes Inspections, during

	1856. Casks.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Casks.	1857. Bbls.
Pearls	584	290,070	400	176,112
Pots	1,307	608,105	1,526	790,570
Total	1,891	898,175	1,926	966,682

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former rates. Sales—[illegible] mats Java, at 16c.; 70 bags Rio, at 10c.@ 10¾c., and a small lot of Maracaibo, at 11¾c. ℔ ℔. We quote Java, 15c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¾c., cash; Bahia, at 8c., and St. Domingo, at 8c. ℔ ℔.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, Jan. 1.

	1857.	1858.
St. Domingo, bags	798	4,137
Singapore and Java, pockets	13,102	3,000
Other kinds, bags	—	2,427
Total, pkgs	13,900	9,564

Imports of Coffee into Boston during each of the last eight years:

	℔s.		℔s.
1857	12,470,647	1853	11,944,484
1856	16,442,695	1852	19,737,456
1855	16,753,250	1851	16,353,073
1854	15,178,162	1850	12,303,405

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, prices favoring buyers. Middling is quoted down to 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Upland, and 9c.@9⅛c. for Gulf, ℔ ℔.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 28.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857, bales	7,819
Arrived since	642,224
Total	650,043
Exported to date	331,197
Stock on hand not cleared Dec. 28	318,846

Exports of Cotton from Charleston from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.

	1856. Sea Isl'd. Bales.	1856. Upland. Bales.	1857. Sea Isl'd. Bales.	1857. Upland. Bales.
Total, for'n & coastw'e	2,110	137,805	2,586	84,246

FISH—Are sparingly sought after at unchanged prices. The imports of Mackerel into Boston from the Provinces, in each of the last ten years, have been as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1857	28,525	1852	48,570
1856	44,459	1851	43,329
1855	66,776	1850	37,930
1854	50,620	1849	41,856
1853	27,723	1848	33,265

The Export of Fish from Boston in each of the last three years has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Codfish, drums	5,419	10,561	8,514
Codfish, boxes	6,974	7,921	5,166
Codfish, quintals	66,869	65,228	54,706
Mackerel, bbls	77,628	91,518	121,364
Herring, boxes	47,589	35,604	27,009

Stock of Codfish in Boston, Jan. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Total quintals	130,000	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more sought after at strengthening prices, especially for low and medium brands. Sales 10,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 75
Extra State	4 50@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 25

Canadian is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern appears abundant and depressed. Sales 1,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 15@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

Richmond, Va., Flour Inspections from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total bbls	158,813	159,236	168,398	190,396

GRAIN—Wheat is being purchased only by millers, and in very small lots, at irregular prices. Sales 2,200 bushels, including Southern, at $1 25 for fair White, $1 15 for mixed, and $1 10@$1 15 for good to prime Red, ℔ bushel. The stock of Wheat in Philadelphia has been estimated at 107,000 bushels, including 35,000 bushels in the hands of millers. Corn is salable and firm; the transactions since our last add up 41,000 bushels at 58½c.@61c. for new Yellow, and 58c.@62½c. for new White Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. 1,500 bushels Northern Rye found buyers, in lots, at 73c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in demand, and are worth, pressed, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@32c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Receipts during 1857:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	410,219	9,647,194	7,634,457	1,205,636

Chicago Breadstuff Exports during 1857:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	239,257	8,646,966	7,509,483	473,951

Buffalo Breadstuff Receipts, by Lake, during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	936,761	1,126,048	845,953
Corn Meal, bbls	867	1,800	180
Wheat, bushels	8,022,126	1,466,671	8,334,179
Corn, bushels	8,711,230	8,632,477	5,718,611
Rye, bushels	299,591	245,610	46,536
Barley, bushels	62,3[illegible]	46,327	37,644
Oats, bushels	2,093,322	1,733,382	1,211,760

Boston Breadstuff Receipts during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	992,707	901,217	1,009,413
Flour, half bbls	16,552	15,004	10,047
Corn, bushels	2,033,676	2,612,050	2,158,614
Rye, bushels	71,661	46,566	41,305
Oats, bushels	546,866	881,072	498,013
Shorts, bushels	396,430	311,250	462,000

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Boston, last week, sales were made of [illegible] bales Gunny Bags, at 16c., cash.

Boston Gunny Bags and Bagging Trade. Imports in 1857.

	Bales.	Bundles.	Stock Jan. 1, 1858. Bales.
Gunny Bags	10,187	3,315	12,300
Gunny Bagging	45,044	—	10,500

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales North River at 55c.@75c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s. In Charleston, last week, 1,700 bales North River Hay were received and nearly all sold, mainly at 85c. ℔ 100 ℔s. In Savannah, none arrived. A cargo of Eastern sold at 91c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—A sale of 2,300 Orinoco was reported at 17c. ℔ ℔., on 6 months credit.

Philadelphia Hide Imports, during each of the last eight years:

	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
1850	103,882	47,791	151,673
1851	134,225	35,727	169,952
1852	130,154	37,154	167,308
1853	119,977	24,434	144,411
1854	174,597	10,451	185,048
1855	156,163	12,300	168,463
1856	109,755	9,399	119,154
1857	125,160	22,320	149,229

HOPS—Continue quiet, at unchanged figures. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@ 2c. cash, ℔ ℔.

Massachusetts Hop Inspections during each of the last eight years:

	Bales.	℔s.
In 1857—First sort	3,030	588,190
In 1857—Second sort	451	90,205
In 1857—Refuse	95	17,595
Total in 1857	3,580	695,990
Total in 1856	4,720	946,858
Total in 1855	3,016	560,002
Total in 1854	4,026	812,930
Total in 1853	3,218	539,036
Total in 1852	2,111	406,608
Total in 1851	1,768	361,025
Total in 1850	2,115	398,036

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of Jan. 1, states that the Savannah Lumber mills "are going steadily on old orders, but nothing new has been put upon the market. Resawed, $14@$16, and Rough Edge, $12@$14. The arrivals of Timber continue limited. The demand continues good, and the receipts meet with ready sales at full prices. For shipping the inquiry is brisk, but not for large quantities, and heavy receipts would depress the price. The stock on hand is light. We do not alter our quotations, though the tone of the market is better. Mill Timber, $5@$7; Shipping Timber, $8@$12."

Buffalo Lumber Receipts, by Lake, During:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Lumber, feet	72,026,651	60,584,541	68,283,319
Staves, number	16,421,568	18,556,039	23,024,213
Shingles, number	1,764,000	308,000	1,569,000

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 35c. ℔ gallon. Sales by auction, 74 bbls. New Orleans at 32c. cash, ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, Dec. 31.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Total	4,000	—	1,160	940

NAVAL STORES.—Crude Turpentine is in moderate request at rather easier prices. 500 bbls. Wilmington were sold at $2 75 ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine was purchased to the extent of 530 bbls., in lots, at 37c.@38c., chiefly at 37c., cash, ℔ gallon, showing a decline. Tar, Pitch, and Resin, remain as last noticed.

OILS—Are generally quiet, at about previous quotations for the leading kinds.

Comparative receipts of the Whale Fishery in the United States, during each of last eight years:

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.
Total in 1857	186	9	29	77,501	225,863
Total in 1856	171	7	24	82,269	195,774
Total in 1855	146	6	20	68,085	176,166
Total in 1854	210	8	28	69,416	221,503
Total in 1853	203	11	29	85,507	241,259
Total in 1852	110	10	27	81,321	82,257
Total in 1851	164	24	16	86,834	311,915
Total in 1850	144	17	15	96,157	191,752

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 60 for new Mess, and $12 90@$13 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. A correspondent, writing from Chicago, Dec. 29, states that Mr. SLOCUM, of Troy, N. Y., has contracted there for the shipment of 2,000 bbls. Mess Pork, *via* the Michigan Southern and the Buffalo and Huron Railroad to Buffalo, to take advantage of the different roads further East. Cut Meats continue in fair supply and demand, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is in moderate demand at old rates. The transactions since our last embrace 240 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 230 bbls., in lots, at $10@ $13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $6@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75 @$6 50 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates: 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6½c.@8c. for fair to prime, ℔ ℔.

Buffalo Provision Receipts by Lake, during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Pork, bbls	106,682	60,477	20,263
Hogs, No	54,944	72,713	75,174
Bacon, ℔s	10,788,306	9,220,932	3,612,519
Lard, ℔s	10,257,136	5,335,500	643,000
Beef, bbls	97,804	33,320	50,911
Cattle, No	14,049	25,283	29,799
Butter, ℔s	1,098,020	1,241,600	923,000
Sheep, No	26,568	41,467	44,072

RICE—Sales 125 tcs. at $3@$3 62½, according to quality, ℔ 100 ℔s. In Savannah, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*, 75 casks clean, and 28,861 bushels Rough. Sales 360 casks clean, at 3c.@3½c. ℔ ℔. *Exports*—1,814 casks clean, including 11,31 for New-York. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts* 1,113 tcs. clean, and 42,000 bushels Rough. *Sales* include the bulk of the receipts of clean, chiefly for coastwise shipment, at from $2 50@$3 50, ℔ 100 ℔s., and 7,000 bushels Rough at 75c. ℔ bushel.

Charleston Rice Exports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31:

	1856. Tierces.	1856. Bushels.	1857. Tierces.	1857. Bushels.
Total, foreign and coastwise	36,175	15,000	27,676	—

SEEDS—In Philadelphia, last week, sales of 40,000 ℔s. re-cleaned Clover Seed reported, in part at 8½c. ℔ ℔.

Buffalo Seed Receipts by Lake, during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total, bbls	20,322	15,297	14,630

SUGARS—The demand is fair, at steady prices. Sales—250 hhds. Cuba, part at 5½c.@6½c.; 370 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 6⅛c.@7½c., and, by auction, 436 hhds. New-Orleans at 6c.@6⅞c. ℔ ℔., the latter 90 days and 4 months' credit.

Stock of Sugars in Boston, Dec. 31:

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bags.	1856. Boxes.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bags.	1857. Boxes.
Total	2811	4,000	14,228	950	18,912	3,438

Stock of Sugars in Philadelphia, Jan. 1:

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Boxes.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Boxes.
Total	1,411	3,888	3,677	220

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 ℔s. prime, at former rates.

TEAS—Are quiet, yet slightly held, pending the auction sales announced for the current week.

Export of Teas from China to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1857:

	Pounds.
Total, Green	17,405,120
Total, Black	8,066,322
Grand total year ending June 30, 1857	25,471,442

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1856	20,852,140	1850	25,589,458
1855	23,548,798	1849	18,710,011
1854	33,046,629	1848	19,339,023
1853	40,950,130	1847	19,186,221
1852	34,041,826	1846	16,502,092
1851	29,792,146	1845	20,762,559

WHALEBONE—Is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices.

Imports of Whalebone into the United States during each of the last eight years:

Imported in	℔s.	Imported in	℔s.
1857	2,051,166	1853	6,320,558
1856	2,774,500	1852	2,509,630
1855	2,715,100	1851	4,506,150
1854	3,272,872	1850	2,242,012

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 21½c.@22c., cash, ℔ gallon.

Buffalo Whisky Receipts, by Lake, during:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total bbls	37,087	36,000	42,140

WOOL—In Philadelphia, last week, a better feeling was apparent in the market for Wool, but the transactions were confined to a few small lots of pulled and fleece at fully last week's rates; the inquiry was mostly for the former description, which was rather scarce. Of the latter the sales were within the range of 33c.@50c. and 55c.—the latter for choice clips, prices showing a decline of 10c.@15c. ℔ ℔. on the rates current in August last. In Boston, a good inquiry prevailed for domestic fleece and pulled at steady prices. The sales of the week amount to 130,000 ℔s. In Foreign there have been sales of 1,020 bales South American and Mediterranean. The stock of domestic fleece and pulled Wool in Boston, Dec. 31, was about 900,000 ℔s. against 1,200,000 ℔s. in 1856; 1,200,000 ℔s. in 1855; 300,000 ℔s. in 1854; and 1,400,000 ℔s. in 1853.

Boston Domestic Wool Receipts.

	Bales.		Bales.
1857	28,733	1854	19,600
1856	23,711	1853	22,770
1855	20,620		

Boston Foreign Wool Imports.

	Bales.	Quintals.		Bales.	Quintals.
1857	37,690	13,847	1854	24,925	9,621
1856	14,478	17,755	1853	27,374	16,451
1855	14,910	9,751			

Buffalo Wool Receipts, by Lake, during:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total bales	47,168	41,562	35,612

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker, and some shipowners claim firmer rates. For Liverpool: Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

A couple were married in Missouri a few days ago, who had never met before the day of the wedding. They courted by letter. The bride was a Massachusetts school teacher, and the groom a citizen of Knox County in Missouri.

Annual Review of the Boot and Shoe Trade.

From the Boston Shipping List, Jan. 2.

The past year has been the most disastrous one to the Boot and Shoe business experienced for a long time. Manufacturers commenced the year with stock of all kinds at unusually high prices, and the goods for the Spring trade were manufactured at a very high cost. The trade did not come up to expectation. The scarcity of money, at the West, in consequence of land speculations there, prevented buyers from purchasing as largely as they otherwise would, and our manufacturers and commission houses found themselves, at the close of the season, with a large stock of goods still on hand. The active Fall trade commenced about the middle of July with an auction sale of 10,000 cases, and during July and August the business was quite active, but owing to the large stock and the competition among dealers to make sales, goods were forced off considerably under cost. Early in September the business began to slack off and since then there has been very little doing, the panic in the money market putting a stop to active operations and causing holders, in many instances, to force off goods at very low prices for cash. At no time during the year have goods paid the cost of manufacture, which, in connection with the fact that many Western buyers have failed to meet their engagements when due, requiring extensions of four, six and eight months, has seriously embarrassed our manufacturers, and induced many of them to suspend operations entirely. The amount of goods manufactured the past three months has, in consequence, been much smaller than in any previous period for a long time. The experience of the past year will evidently bring about one good result. The credit system is likely to undergo considerable change, and buyers will, for the future, find it difficult to make purchases on long credit in this market. The limit should not exceed six months, while cash purchasers will always be able to make good bargains. The business with California has been quite light compared with previous years, showing a falling off, compared with last year, of 9,290 cases, and with 1855 of 31,990 cases. A favorable change has lately taken place in that market, which has induced large shipments the past two months. If these shipments are continued on the same scale and length of time, that market will again be completely overstocked with goods. The prospects of the trade the coming year are not very encouraging, although there are some favorable features. Prices of Leather are now lower than for two years past, and the cost of manufacturing has also been reduced by a considerable decline in the price of labor, so that the goods now manufactured cost less than for some time past. Our stock for Spring sales is likely to be moderate, on account of the small quantity of goods manufactured for some months, and, if business comes up to near an average one, fair prices are likely to be realized. The entire shipments of the year to California have been 32,968 cases, against 42,258 cases in 1856, 64,958 cases in 1855, 37,621 cases in 1854, and 37,916 cases in 1853. The quantity of Boots and Shoes cleared at the Custom-House has been as follows:

1857, cases	234,422	1855, cases	203,601
1856, cases	224,222	1854, cases	196,411

A large portion of the supplies for the West are forwarded by railroad, and are not included in the above statement.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT THE ASYLUM IN FLATBUSH.—The patients at the new Asylum for the Insane, at Flatbush, had a very happy time, on Friday, under the superintendence of Dr. LANSING, the Resident Physician, and Mrs. LUCAS, the Matron. The patients met together in the several apartments set apart for social enjoyment and devotional exercises, and notwithstanding their misfortune, nearly all appeared cheerful, and to desire to make others as joyful as themselves. Under the new arrangement, by which the new edifice has become exclusively an asylum for those who are supported by their friends, a visit is vastly more agreeable than before, and the Asylum itself as desirable as can well be for those requiring treatment for the disease which is the specialty of that institution, and who have friends or relatives to pay a moderate sum for good board and careful attendance.

RUNAWAY NEGROES KILLING TWO MEN.—A letter from Platin Rock, Mo., says: "Three tall, likely young negroes, supposed to be runaways, in company with an Irishman, crossed the river one mile below Selma; all had good horses and new saddle-bags. They landed on AMOS RUBLE's farm upon the opposite side of the river, and several men started in pursuit—among them AMOS RUBLE and J. H. LILLY. Mr. R. was shot through the side, and it is thought he cannot recover. They also killed a looker-on by the name of WILLIAM TAYLOR. They shot at Mr. LILLY but did not hit him. He had a double-barreled shot gun that he borrowed from a man by the name of KURTZ, who was supposed to be implicated, as the gun had no shot in it."

PUBLIC SURVEYS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The returns of the public surveys in Washington Territory have been received at the General Land Office, embracing townships Nos. 7 and 8, through which Cowlitz River courses and disembogues into the Columbia River. The Cowlitz bottoms extend from half a mile to two miles in width, on both sides of the river, and are occupied by claimants under the Donation law, abounding in fine farms and improvements.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AND SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION FROM THE Large and Fashionable Stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS, now selling CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Diamond Finger Rings;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets;
Ear-rings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Chateleine Chains;
Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains;
Pure Gold Wedding Rings;
Keys and Seals;
Studs and Sleeve Buttons;
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses;
Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses;
Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte-Monnaies and Fruit Knives.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF FROM $30,000 to $100,000 of dry goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole payment a tract of pine land, on which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., Times Office.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—A PRACtical printer, engaged for the last six years as editor and publisher of a daily and weekly, desires an engagement as publisher or business agent, or as foreman on a daily or weekly paper. Unexceptionable reference. Address W. E. H., *Times* office.

MERCHANDISE IN EXCHANGE FOR WISCONSIN SCHOOL LANDS.—Persons desirous of making such investments, may obtain particulars by addressing Box No. 3,189 New-York Post-Office; or, J. T., Post-Office, Jersey City.

WANTED—COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE, OF the best description; second hand, if but little used, will answer. Address Box No. 706, Post-Office, stating price and where it may be seen.

TO PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, &c.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a first-rate establishment, in a thriving town near New-York, for the carrying on of the painting and paper-hanging business, and the sale of paints, oil, fluid, paper hangings, window shades, &c., &c., for sale on terms easy and advantageous. Location the best in the place. Address PAINTER, Box No. 1,032, Yonkers Post-Office.

ANY ONE HAVING A STOCK OF FROM $30,000 to $100,000 of Dry Goods for sale, and will sell the same, taking in part or whole payment a tract of pine land, on which is a steam saw-mill—said land being well situated in the State of Wisconsin, and salable at any time—can find a purchaser by addressing A. C., *Times* office.

FINANCIAL.—A YOUNG SOUTHERN LADY OF the highest respectability, at present in this City—comparatively a stranger here—and quite unexpectedly in embarrassed circumstances, wishes the immediate loan of $100, for the security of which she will give a splendid gold watch, highly prized as a keepsake. Address Miss EMMA A. GADSDEN, Broadway Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No. 270 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 123 8th-av., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRD AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association are respectfully requested to attend the next regular meeting, at the office No. 59 Barclay st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at 7 P. M., when business of the utmost importance to every member will be brought forward.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at noon.
Subjects—*Proper Treatment of Milch Cows and Treatment of Barn-yard Manure.*
Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

CELEBRATED FREIGHT AND ICE BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Fare, $1. The celebrated ice steamer HERO, Captain J. W. HANCOX, will leave the pier foot Robinson-st., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, at the Office on the Dock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. NO. CLXXVIII, FOR JANUARY, 1858.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE.
I.—The Poetic Economy of Athens.
II.—The Profession of Schoolmaster.
III.—Reformatory Institutions at Home and Abroad.
IV.—Venice.
V.—Ireland, Past and Present.
VI.—Anatomical Architecture.
VII.—The Financial Crisis.
VIII.—Jerusalem.
IX.—Contemporary French Literature.
X.—Lewes's History of Philosophy.
XI.—Critical Notices.
XII.—New Publications.

The publishers would commend this Review to the attention of the American public, as a work which, dating almost from the commencement of the literature of our country, has always sustained its high reputation wherever our language is known.

It is to America what the Edinburg and London Quarterlies are to Great Britain, and takes rank with them both in Europe and America.

Nearly all the great authors of our country were first brought before the public through this Review. Webster, Everett, Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, with scores of other noted men, of whom our literature is proud, have been among its contributors; and its pages continue to reflect the best talent of our times.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published Quarterly, in numbers of nearly *three hundred pages each*, at $5 a year.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—AMONG THE many papers that find their way to the "Round Table," none are more heartily welcome than MORRIS and WILLIS' inimitable HOME JOURNAL. This paper is always pocketed for reading at the home fireside, and many a pleasant word is spoken of it, as its cheerful contents are discussed. The growing experience of the accomplished editors enables them to make their journal the most brilliant, entertaining and valuable literary publication in the country. The column of the *Home Journal* for the ensuing year will be sparkling with the gay gossip of metropolitan life, while from the world outside the gist of every new idea that is going will be presented, so that every reader may intelligently read and be instructed. For Two Dollars sent to MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton st., New-York, the *Home Journal* will be sent to any person in town or country one year.—*Democrat, Ravenna, Ohio.*

1858.—DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP GUIDE for January, 1858, (13th year of publication,) just issued, and for sale at wholesale and retail by
J. DISTURNELL, No. 16 Beekman-st., up stairs.

NO BLANKS.

He who a lottery ticket buys,
Has the same chance to win a prize
As to be struck by lightning;
But whoso buys a book, you see,
In Broadway, at two ninety three,
Will ne'er regret, 'twixt you and me,
His purse's strings untightening.
He's sure to get some present rare,
Some trinket for his lady fair,
Which she for love of him will wear,
Her native beauty heightening.

N. B.—Catalogues of gifts and books at the great American gift book house sent to any one on application. Address A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

BOARDING.

WESTERN HOTEL, NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 Cortland-st., New-York. Board $1 50 per day.
D. D. WINCHESTER.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER.

DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT ACCOMMODAtions for one or two families (with private table, if preferred) can be obtained in an elegantly-furnished house, by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st.; also, two or three single gentlemen will find furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS TO LET.—In the house of a private family, in Hicks-st., opposite the Mansion House; one large, pleasant, furnished room, second story, to two gentlemen, for $6 a week; also, one smaller one, to one gentleman, for $3 50, without meals. Address ERASMUS, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A HOME IN SOME GOOD FAMILY for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,660 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, or party of gentlemen may find large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or, two very handsome parlors, furnished, with entire use of range for cooking, in a small private family. Good for Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 90 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING, BOARDERS OR ROOMS, can at all times be found, with particulars as to locality, accommodations and terms, without delay, trouble, or expense, by calling on or addressing the BOARDERS' EXCHANGE, No. 309 Broadway, room No. 6¼. Families wishing boarders should call or address immediately.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a handsome parlor and bedroom, furnished; also, a single room for a gentleman; locality desirable, opposite Lafayette place; references required. Apply to H. GROOMES, No. 19 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 40 East 15th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained, at No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen.
C. SANTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A EUROPEAN LAdy having a comfortable room with large closets, gas, and baths, would take a single gentleman. The house is pleasantly situated within a few minutes' walk of Wall-street Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, CAMPBELL, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms, with good board, in a first-class house, can be had by applying at Dr. ADAMS', No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. [illegible] CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TWO furnished rooms and board for his mother and himself in Brooklyn. Address HOME, at this office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a furnished parlor, and bedroom communicating, in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home could be enjoyed. Location east of 4th-av. preferred. Address M. M., Box No. 475 lower Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A WELL recommended German music teacher, (young man,) a well-furnished room, with full or partial board, in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher will be required. Address GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife, between 3d and 9th avs. and Bleecker and 30th sts.; a private family preferred. Address, stating particulars as to room, terms, &c., E. M. M., at this office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, on second or third floors, with board—dinner at 6 o'clock. The advertiser wishes to make a permanent location. Parties having above accommodations may address, stating location, terms, &c., L. M. N., New-York Times.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING ROOM TO SPARE, and would prefer the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, to that of receiving a moderate price for board, &c., may address D., at this office, within three days.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.—A suite of front rooms, on second floor, with every convenience, and well furnished, to be let with board. Also, a large front-room on third floor, and accommodations for a few single gentlemen.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH ST., third door West of Broadway. Parlor and bedrooms to let, just vacated.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A gentleman wishes a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom with private breakfast. Location between 14th and 28th sts. and 4th and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 30 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—APply at No. 75 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE.—A BOOKCASE FULL OF CHOICE books, English and American editions, well selected; also, a few English engravings in frames and out, and a very fine oval looking-glass. The whole will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving the City. For particulars, address or call on A. WILLMER, No. 107 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHwoman just landed, having the highest testimonials; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is an experienced coachman, can milk cows, work in a garden, and is a very trustworthy, careful man, useful in many respects. A good home more than wages. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, for general housework; can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing, would do chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity, is neat, intelligent, respectful, and smart about her work. Highly recommended for capacity and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 233 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 95 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WAITER-MAN wants a situation; wages no object, but a comfortable home; he perfectly understands his business; good City reference given. Apply at Mr. CORWIN'S, No. 311 Broadway; will be seen for three days, or a line left at the office of this paper for H. R. will be attended to.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No. 88 15th st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a place as assistant housekeeper and seamstress, or as nurse. Has the best of reference from her last place where she lived five years. Understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country. Inquire at No. 42 East 24th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 264 7th-av., between 28th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl, a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 96 12th st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches —bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHes to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 136 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 322 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 294 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 26th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 134 19th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, FROM one of the New-England States, possessing superior capabilities, intelligence, and an amiable disposition, desires to keep house for a gentleman, (widower preferred,) salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. The most reliable reference can be given. Address Mrs. ATWOOD, Union-square Post-Office, stating time and place of interview.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as cook; willing to assist in ironing and washing; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread, and has no objection to do housework in a small family or to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 179 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIenced, well-informed English Protestant girl as children's nurse; efficient in her duties in every respect; will be found a girl of good manners, kind and obliging disposition; naturally fond and attentive with children, and respectful; refers to her last situation, where she served five years. Apply for MARY, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIenced servant, as good, thorough cook and laundress; is neat and economical in her kitchen and thoroughly competent to discharge her duties; does not object to make herself useful whenever duty requires it. Has the highest references for being an obliging, trustworthy and reliable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY WOMEN, WITH EXcellent City reference, situations in the City or Brooklyn; one is a good laundress, does up linens in style, shirts and finery; the other as cook, a good experienced baker, understands meats, poultry and pastry; is a very excellent washer and ironer. Wages $7. Call at No. 126 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 1[illegible] 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, Times office, X. L.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or to do chamberwork and washing and ironing. Can be seen till suited, at No. 2[illegible]2 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress in a private family; she is a neat, quick sewer, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork, or make herself otherwise useful. Wages not so much an object as a quiet home. Has good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing; has every convenience for gentlemen's or a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. [illegible] West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable and economical woman; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit; most excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and willing to do all she can to please. Ladies in want of a servant of ability, please apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dressmaking and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 1[illegible] West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable German girls; one as seamstress, and assist in light chamberwork; the other as general housemaid; the former is an experienced seamstress, the other a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook, and clean; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] Broome-st., in the candy-store nearest Norfolk-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family. She perfectly understands her business. The best of references given. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man, having a perfect knowledge of his business, with the most respectable City reference, and would have no objection to go to the country. Call for two days for G. E., at drug store Broadway corner of 8th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, IN A private family, by a respectable man, who understands his business well, and will be highly recommended from his last. Apply to C. M., Mr. WALKER, No. [illegible] Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 207 Avenue A., near 28th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 44 West 19th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 19th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 48 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, TIDY WOMAN, WHO IS both competent and willing to do the general general housework of a small family—a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and good temper. To save trouble, none but American, colored or German Protestant need apply. City reference required. For address, call at No. 7 West 11th-st.

A NURSE WANTED.—ONLY ONE WHO CAN come well recommended as faithful and competent, may apply at No. 32 St. Mark's place.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.
The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.
(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)
The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.
The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.
The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.
Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

A SUPERB DOUBLE ROUND ROSEWOOD 7-octave Piano-Forte for sale, finished in style of Louis XIV., with four round corners, the back finished the same as the front; carved legs of the richest design; two rows of artistic carving around the case; full iron plate; grand over-strung bass; solid pearl keys; most superb tone which can be tested; made by a celebrated City firm, with two years' warrantee; only two months old, and is perfect in every way; price $650—a complete sacrifice. N. B.—Will be boxed for shipping, and will be made a great object to a cash buyer. Apply at the residence, No. 673 6th-av., near 39th-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' catalogue, a few days longer. Pianos and Melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand Pianos at very great bargains. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments, at the Piano and Melodeon Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE TO BUY A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE—Price $210; original price, $350. Splendid tone, round corners, carved lyre; made by one of the oldest and best City makers; is perfectly new, and warranted. Reason of no sale. Can be seen, for this week, at No. [illegible] [illegible], between 9th and 10th sts.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

BARGAINS.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF best quality selling at the lowest rates. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos at about half price. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 330 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible] TIMES is published every morning,— [illegible] cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible]

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] Five Dollars.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; [illegible] Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty [illegible]

[illegible] Cash invariably in advance.

[illegible] to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, [illegible] City."

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] to state facts must be accompanied by the [illegible], not for publication, but as a guaranty of the [illegible] statements made.

[illegible] undertake to return manuscripts that may be [illegible] publication.

[illegible] correspondence containing important news, from [illegible] of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be [illegible] for.

[illegible] PITTOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver [illegible] of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI- [illegible] editions. Apply at his office, next door to [illegible] Office.

The Times for California.

[illegible] TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued [illegible] MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail [illegible] Moses Taylor. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. [illegible] paper will contain the Proceedings in [illegible]; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the [illegible] for California; Reports of all public [illegible], &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of [illegible] and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous [illegible]

[illegible] in wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per [illegible] will please send in their orders as early [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] was in session again yesterday [illegible] expected, important events which have transpired during the recess occupied a great share of [illegible]. Resolutions were adopted in both [illegible] calling on the President to communicate [illegible] information in his possession relative to the [illegible] of General WALKER and his men by Commodore PAULDING. There was no debate on the [illegible] in the Senate, but it was discussed very [illegible] in the House. Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, asked and [illegible] leave to introduce in the Senate his bill [illegible] pacification of Kansas, of which mention [illegible] already been made. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, commenced a speech on Kansas affairs, [illegible] her admission under the Lecompton Constitution, but was interrupted by an attack of vertigo, and deferred his remarks to another [illegible]. In the House, after the conclusion of [illegible] discussion of the Walker resolution, Mr. [illegible], of New-York, introduced a bill [illegible] the Collection Districts of the United [illegible] and for other purposes, which was referred [illegible] Committee on Commerce. A resolution [illegible] to alter the admeasurement of American [illegible] offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, [illegible] Mr. COBB, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety [illegible] the organic act of Utah; and Mr. [illegible], of Vermont, introduced a bill, which [illegible] referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to [illegible] polygamy in the Territories, and for other [illegible]. A Committee of five was ordered to [illegible] the facts connected with the sale of [illegible] Snelling Reservation. A bill was introduced to repeal the act establishing the Court of [illegible]

General WALKER has written a letter to the [illegible], which is to be delivered to-day, in [illegible] are set forth the principal events of the Nicaraguan enterprise from first to last, remonstrating [illegible] Government interference, and closing with [illegible] expression of a determination on the part of [illegible] and comrades to allow no interruption to [illegible] their return to Central America. It is [illegible] stood that WALKER's claim to indemnity will [illegible] direct to Congress.

The New-York State Legislature meets to-day. [illegible] Capitol yesterday was busy with preparations [illegible] crowded with members and outsiders. Most [illegible] members of both Houses had arrived, [illegible] and caucuses were held, as usual, by the [illegible] parties, for the purpose of making nominations of candidates for the offices in either [illegible]. The Democratic Senatorial Caucus [illegible] nominated Judge N. T. ROSSITER, of Schoharie, [illegible] Clerk, and WM. H. VAN VOORHEES, of Kings, [illegible] Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republican Senatorial Caucus nominated SAMUEL P. ALLEN, [illegible], for Clerk, and H. W. DWIGHT, of [illegible], for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Democratic Assembly Caucus nominated Mr. ALVORD, of On[illegible], for Speaker, on the second ballot; JOHN [illegible] for Clerk; and JOHN C. LASHER, of [illegible], for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republican Assembly Caucus nominated R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, of Steuben, for Speaker; WM. RICHARDSON, of Albany, for Clerk; and N. B. HITCHCOCK, for Sergeant-at-Arms. Up to 10 o'clock last night the Americans had not yet concluded their nominations.

[illegible] from Kansas, which may be [illegible] under the head of "Important if true." The St. Louis Democrat states, on the authority of passengers from the Territory, that about Dec. 22 an engagement took place at Sugar Mound, between General LANE's militia and the dragoons sent to arrest him, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of three of their number. Reinforcements were immediately sent for, and General DENVER had ordered four companies of dragoons to the scene of the difficulty. In the meantime the Free-State men, on hearing of the engagement, had commenced organizing, and were hurrying to the assistance of LANE. Before the dragoons could arrive, it was thought that a force of 2,500 men would be collected, and bloody work was anticipated. At present, however, all this is but a rumor.

The steamship *Atlantic*, in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, had not made her appearance at Sandy Hook up to the time of our going to press.

Among the extracts from the *Niagara's* mails, published on another page of this morning's impression, will be found a variety of interesting intelligence. An article from the London *Times*, on commercial corruption in Great Britain, will attract attention. It is a severe exposure of the frauds that are daily practiced in ordinary business transactions, and for which the perpetrators not only escape unpunished, but live respected as honest and upright citizens. The report, received by telegraph, that the launch of the *Leviathan* was postponed *sine die*, appears to be incorrect. Another attempt to move the monster would be made on the last day of the year, when the tides would be again favorable. It is now said that the *Leviathan* will cost only from $160,000 to $125,000 in the launching—not $350,000 or $400,000 as reported. A singular piece of information comes to us from France to the effect that the Government of NAPOLEON is about concluding a treaty with the Sandwich Islands which will virtually place them under a French protectorate. The subject is one of especial interest to the people of this country, and will doubtless receive from our Government all the attention it deserves.

Captain SPENCE, of the London Line packet ship *Northumberland*, gives a thrilling account of the loss of his ship in a hurricane, on Dec. 2. The passengers and crew, 63 in all, were taken off on the 4th, by the British brig *Jessie*, of St. Johns, N. F., and carried to Cork. Captain GLOVER, his wife and child, and 10 seamen, of the bark *Cecilia*, from Berbice, were taken from the wreck of the latter vessel, which was dismasted in the same hurricane on Dec. 1, and brought into this port by the ship *Aladdin*, Captain WOOD, from Calcutta.

A highly interesting suit in regard to the recovery of certain letters written by Gen. WASHINGTON to his secretary, TOBIAS LEAR, between the years 1790 and 1799, was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday. The letters are now in the possession of Mrs. HIGBEE, wife of Rev. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church. They are claimed by Mrs. NELSON [illegible], as heir of TOBIAS LEAR, deceased. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT was present, and took much interest in the proceeding.

[illegible] impanneling a Petit Jury, nothing was done yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge [illegible], at the adjournment of the Court, [illegible] the officers, criers, doorkeepers, ushers, &c., [illegible] their services would hereafter be dispensed with, as the Board of Supervisors had conferred power on the Court to choose for its officers, parties unconnected with the Police. It is understood that eighteen members of the old Police force, friends of Ex-Mayor WOOD, have been chosen by Judge RUSSELL and Recorder BARNARD, to fill the vacancies.

The Common Council for 1858, and the new Board of Supervisors, met and organized yesterday afternoon. The Board of Supervisors elected ELIJAH F. PURDY President, and JOSEPH H. YOUNG Clerk, and after adopting the rules of the previous Board, adjourned to Thursday next. The Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock, and after electing Alderman CLANCY President, Mr. DAVID VALENTINE Clerk, and Mr GALAGHER Sergeant-at-arms, they adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day, to receive the Mayor's Message. The officers of the new Board are precisely the same as the old. The Board of Councilmen met at noon, and after several ballotings elected CHARLES H. HASWELL President, and C. T. MCCLENACHAN Clerk. Mr. HASWELL was a member of the former Council Board, and Mr. MCCLENACHAN was Clerk. In his opening address Mr. HASWELL recommended, among other things, that the lately vetoed assize of bread ordinance be reenacted, and that the Steamboat Landing Removal be consummated.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker and firmer for Western Canal Flour. Wheat, Rye and Barley were lightly dealt in at about former rates. The receipts and sales of new Corn were large. Prices favored factors. Provisions were depressed, and Pork decreased in value. Coffee, Sugars and Molasses attracted very little attention, yet they were quoted steady. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, privately and by auction, at full quotations. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable change.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of MICHAEL SHEEHAN, Ex-Policeman, was concluded yesterday. A verdict was rendered declaring the death the result of violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown. The jury censured Dr. MONELL, (this is not Dr M. of the City Inspector's Office,) who attended upon the deceased, for giving a certificate of death without first notifying the Coroner.

At a German mass meeting at Volk's Garten, last evening, a series of resolutions in favor of freedom of the public lands were adopted, and a petition to Congress, in behalf of the same object, was numerously signed.

Kite-Flying.

In the last number of *Household Words* there is an article with the grotesque title of "The City of Unlimited Paper," in which DICKENS has burlesqued in his happiest style the commercial condition of England. It is a city in which everything is made of paper; the men marry paper wives and unto them are born paper children; they have paper horses, paper carriages, paper palaces, and even paper money! The history of various paper firms is given, such as the firm of Collaps, Vortex, Rocket & Co.; Messrs. Strawboy & Ragg, Raggs & Co., and so on. The transactions of these paper firms are related in the broadest burlesque, yet compared with the actual revelations which have recently been made in the case of certain British bankruptcies, they are neither grotesque nor improbable; on the contrary they are decidedly tame and unimaginative. DICKENS' own Montague Tigg was a respectable person compared with that remarkable rascal, Mr. STEPHENS, the manager of the Eastern Banking Company, whose financial exploits have lately been published in the English papers.

But Mr. STEPHENS' case was only one of many of a similar character, whose exposure led the London *Times*, in an unguarded moment, to declare that the whole commercial system of Great Britain was "rotten to the core." If not rotten it is certainly astonishingly loose and liable to derangement; and there appears to have been an almost universal system of kite-flying among all classes of merchants.

A very careful writer on commercial affairs states that in two cases out of three in all the failures that have occurred lately, the balance sheets show the most reckless resort to kite-flying, or the negotiation of accommodation bills. In Glasgow, one highly respectable firm who were largely indebted to the Western Bank of Scotland, were proved to have drawn bills to nearly two millions of dollars in amount, on seventy or eighty purely fictitious firms and persons in London and other places. A similar case of extensive kite-flying was also recently brought to light in the case of a London tradesman; and the practice appears to be a very common one among British merchants. The ease with which these accommodation bills can be negotiated must, of course, lead to their multiplication and to a vast and ruinous expansion of credit on a wholly worthless basis. Much of the difficulty that has lately overtaken the commercial world must be owing to such kite-flying practices. A pure metallic currency is no safeguard against kite-flying, for if money can be obtained by kite-flying, it matters not whether the money be paper or bullion.

We are not free from accommodation bills and kite-flying operations on this side of the Atlantic, but there have been no developments among us that indicate anything like the utter recklessness with which the system seems to have been followed out in Great Britain. Very little is known, however, of the details of a bankrupt's business in this country. Creditors rarely take the trouble to examine into the past acts of their debtors, and are content to take what they get, and say nothing about it. Probably if bankrupts were subjected to the same rigid examination here that they are in England, some equally startling developments would be made on this side of the Atlantic of kite-flying and other fictitious means of raising the wind. Accommodation paper is the great evil of business, and if some method could be devised of putting a stop to the practice of issuing fictitious notes and bills, it would be one of the most efficacious means of preventing that unreal extension of trade which is the great cause of every commercial panic. It might be well for our Legislature to take up the subject this Winter, and perhaps some measure might be adopted which would have the effect of checking the issue of accommodation notes. In many cases they are hardly less fraudulent than forged paper, and we believe that it would be productive of most salutary results if the issue of an accommodation note, or a bill drawn without any consideration, were made a felony.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS ECLIPSING NEW-YORK.—We have once or twice alluded to the scheme proposed by Mr. DUDLEY MANN, of Virginia, for creating at the South a great commercial *entrepôt* as a rival to New-York, by which the Southern States might be rendered wholly independent of the North. Mr. MANN is not the only Southerner who has indulged in such a dream as this; but he is the first one who has made any practical attempt to realize his magnificent project. He has written a great many stirring appeals to the people of the South, and labored hard to make them sensible of their own sluggishness in not seizing the "imperial crown of commerce," and placing it upon the brows of one of their Atlantic cities. He went to Europe expressly, as the agent of Virginia, to see what could be done towards establishing a line of steamers direct between Norfolk and some British port, and now we perceive that the Legislature of Virginia has passed an act to further his plans for the incorporation of the "Southern Navigation Company." The capital stock of this Company is to be two millions of dollars, with power to increase it to five.

This is the first step towards the eclipse of the commercial supremacy of New-York, but, unlike most first steps, it is the one most easily taken. The next one will be to get capitalists willing to invest their money in such an enterprise, and then to divert the trade so necessary to its support from other channels into the new one. Two millions of dollars would go but a very small way towards building up a new commercial port. It would not pay for more than two such steamers as Mr. MANN proposes to put on his line between New-York and Milford Haven, or whatever landing-place he intends to select in Great Britain. By way of a cheap experiment, it would be better for the new Navigation Company to hire some of the idle steamships, or the non-paying ones, that could be obtained in New-York, and the Virginians could readily ascertain whether they would be likely to approve of the plan of making a great seaport where Nature had withheld the requisite elements, without being at the cost of building ships for themselves. We presume that the owners of the *Adriatic* would be very willing to hire her out for the purpose.

Loss of the Central America.

The following document has been furnished by the parties signing it to Mr. GEORGE E. ASHBY, Chief Engineer of the steamer *Central America*, and is sent to us for publication:

OFFICE OF LOCAL INSPECTORS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1857.

SIR: In the matter of the investigation into the conduct of the licensed officers of the steamship *Central America*, we have the honor to report that the vessel was not inspected by us, being by the law placed under the supervision and inspection of others.

Second—That the testimony is clear and conclusive to the fact that every possible effort was made by the licensed engineers to prevent the quenching of the fires, and that after they were put out they were again started with pine wood, berth slats, &c.

Third—That the donkey-boiler was fired up at a sufficiently early date, and that the assistant engineers in charge of the donkey-pumps persevered in attempting to keep those pumps at work until compelled to leave or be hoisted up on account of being immersed in hot water.

With regard to the leaving of the ship by the chief engineer, he has not been able to prove that he was ordered away, and this is not extraordinary when the small number saved is taken into consideration; neither does it furnish ground for an opinion that he was not ordered away. But he has been able to prove the language addressed to him by the Captain after he was in the boat, and the tenor of that language leaves no doubt in our minds that he had either been ordered into the boat or had volunteered to take charge of her, and his offer had been accepted.

After the main engines had ceased to work and the donkey pumps had stopped, on account of being submerged, the testimony proved that the engineers were actively engaged in stopping leaks, superintending pumping gangs, and constructing pumps.

The result of the whole is to prove that the licensed officers did their duty.

With regard to the causes leading to the loss of the ship, the Inspectors have their opinion, but the law under which they act confines their inquiries to the conduct of the licensed officers, although in making such inquiries many of the circumstances leading to the foundering of that vessel came up incidentally.

We are, Sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv'ts,

JOHN M. WEEKS,
HENRY B. RENWICK,
U. S. Local Inspectors, Port of New-York.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, Esq., Supervising Inspector, &c.

It must be gratifying to the public to know that Messrs WEEKS and RENWICK "have an opinion" in regard to the causes of the loss of the *Central America*; nor are we sure that this gratification would be at all increased if said "opinion" were to be expressed. The main object of this letter seems to be first to screen themselves, and next to screen everybody else, from all responsibility for the loss of this vessel, with some hundreds of valuable lives. These gentlemen, however, do not think it worth while to give any reasons for their "opinion" or to mention any facts which may be fairly supposed to serve as a basis for it.

Their statements are exactly the reverse of those which were made by the Board of Experts appointed by the underwriters, although both these bodies seem anxious to screen everybody from blame. The whole investigation has been a perfect farce. Not a single new fact has been elicited, nor has anything been said or done to enlighten the public mind as to the cause of this catastrophe. The purpose of the whole proceeding seems to have been to prevent the public from forming an opinion, under the expectation that one would be drawn up for them,—and then, when all interest in the matter had died away, to dismiss the whole affair, and preclude any further inquiry. And we are constrained to say that this object has been very successfully accomplished.

A Sprig of the Snobocracy.

We have often had occasion to remark upon the skill displayed by our American Jenkins in imitating his great English prototype. Within the last year or two the pupil has fairly outdone his master, and we venture to assert that in the account which he furnished in the *Herald* of Sunday of the doings at Postmaster-General BROWN's ball at Washington he fairly outdid himself. If half which the veracious chronicler reports of it be true, Mrs. BROWN's ball not only surpassed any ball ever given in America, but any ball ever given anywhere. Mrs. Perkins' ball of famous memory was nothing to it, and we venture to assert that even the O'Mulligan, of Ballymulligan, great as is his self-assurance and audacity, would, had he been present on this occasion, have hung his "diminished head" in awe and admiration. Mrs. BROWN, it appears, has "spacious parlors," but, spacious as they are, they were filled with the "*distingué* of every land," who apparently came together for the purpose of "vying with each other in rich dresses, and costly ornaments." Miss LANE, we regret to say, was not there, but she made up for it by sending a bouquet, and "a nice little note." Jenkins of course inspected the bouquet, perused the note, and approved of the same. The ambassadors it appears did not do anything so absurd as go to the Brown ball in "Court dress," whereat Jenkins expresses his surprise, but on the other hand "their ladies *sported* their costly jewels." "Lord NAPIER," says the elegant historian, in that classic English for which his whole family are celebrated, "was on hand." He was accompanied by Lady NAPIER, whom the same great authority pronounces "the most charming of English ladies." Here follows a description of her dress. Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY was there in the character of "a lion amongst diplomatists," whatever that may mean; and with him was Lady OUSELEY and their daughter—the one, says Jenkins, "dressed like a queen," and the other "robed in all the simplicity imaginable." Simplicity, charming as she is, certainly owes nothing to Jenkins, and any praise of her coming from him has at least the merit of impartiality.

The luckiest man of the whole crowd was, however, Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister, inasmuch as Jenkins pronounces him "one of the most elegant gentlemen and popular Ministers he has had the pleasure of receiving from any Court of Europe." Whatever humiliations and vexations Russia may have undergone in the late war, or by the late peace, we think a compliment of this sort from such a source to her representative at the Court of this great Republic makes amends for them all. Madame STOECKL was, however, not so lucky as her husband. If she was at the ball, Jenkins confesses, "he had not the pleasure of meeting her in the crowd;" so she might just as well have remained at home, and if she was not at it we are sorry for her, because she missed "an entertainment of the most *recherché* elegance." General HERRAN, we are sorry to say, did not conduct himself with the decorum befitting his position. Jenkins had his eye on him, and lets the world know, accordingly, that he was "playing the agreeable to the belles of the evening in the absence of his excellent lady." Comment from us upon conduct of this sort is needless. Secretary COBB, we are glad to learn, considering the state of the National exchequer, was "full of merriment," and Mrs. COBB was "robed"—(not dressed—Jenkins' women are never "dressed")—"in maroon-colored velvet," just as Miss OUSELEY was "robed in simplicity." We regret to add, however, that after a careful examination of the epistle, we are unable even to conjecture which was the price per yard of either article. Maroon-colored velvet seems to have been a favorite amongst the angels who on this great occasion swarm through the parlors of the great BROWN. Further down we find that another Mrs. BROWN—Mrs. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, "sported," to use Jenkins' fashionable phrase, another dress of the same material, and same color. How Mrs. COBB felt towards Mrs. BROWN, or Mrs. BROWN towards Mrs. COBB apropos of the said dresses, Jenkins has not thought fit to inform us, though we confess we should vastly like to know. Why won't Jenkins go a little below the surface, and give us a peep into the ladies' hearts? Mrs. SCOTT, of California, bride of the Honorable Mr. SCOTT, of the same place, did not, we are ashamed to say, if we are to believe Jenkins, display that self-possession and dignity befitting a lady enjoying the *entrée* to such parlors as those of Postmaster-General BROWN. The lady, we learn, is "young and beautiful," and newly-married; but this does not excuse her "leaning lovingly on her husband's arm" in public. Conjugal endearments should surely be reserved for the privacy of home, or if it be the custom in Washington society for brides to "lean lovingly" on their lords, Jenkins, as the bosom friend of the aristocracy, should at least say nothing about it. There are occasions, we must say, on which he is a little wanting in tact, and this is one of them; and we think it would serve him right—as every Southern gentleman must feel—if Hon. Mr. SCOTT were to rip him up with a bowie-knife, besides lodging in his person three balls of a Colt, (Navy size.) Colonel JOHN S. G. BURT, of Cincinnati, appeared proud of his good looks, "but prouder still of his Mrs. B."—so that Colonel JOHN is apparently not wholly absorbed in the contemplation of his own beauty.

Having got thus far, Jenkins' strength fails him, and he fairly breaks down. He had intended winding up with a *grand coup de théâtre*, in a description of the dress of Mrs. Gov. BROWN, and "her elegant and charming daughter, Miss SAUNDERS." But great as are his powers, he "confesses he is unable to handle the subject." The loss the world has sustained by the great man's premature exhaustion, we leave our readers to imagine, though we fear their imagination is hardly equal to the task; much less can we expect it to conjure up a picture of toilettes, which Jenkins has in vain attempted to paint. This branch of his subject would, he says, "alone suffice for a letter," but such a letter as even he has not presumption enough to try to write. We must not omit to add, that Miss SAUNDERS, the daughter of this wonderful house of Brown, is, according to Jenkins, "a fairy daughter."

As some compensation for the absence of further particulars touching Mrs. BROWN's robes, we are glad to learn that "Secretary THOMPSON gave a grand dancing party" on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday, "my Lord NAPIER was to give one of his private and select *soirees*," at both of which Jenkins was "to endeavor to be present," and of both of which he was to give "an extended notice" in the columns of the *Herald*. So we have still something to look forward to.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—It will be seen by our legal record that Judge DAVIES yesterday, upon the application of the Corporation Counsel, enjoined the rival claimants to the office of Street Commissioner, and their respective employes, from claiming or suing for any money in payment of their salaries, until the title to the office shall be determined. This is a very proper step, and if resorted to at an earlier day, would have saved the City a good deal of money. But it is certainly better late than never, and we may now congratulate the public upon having stopped one of the many leaks of the City Treasury.

STATE AFFAIRS.—The State Legislature meets to-day at Albany. If there should be no delay in the organization of the Assembly we shall probably be able to publish the Governor's Message in the TIMES of to-morrow morning. Neither political party, however, has an absolute majority in that body, and it is not impossible that some difficulty may be experienced in the election of a Speaker. Fortunately the eagerness of the public for the Message is not so great as to make a day's delay in its receipt a matter of very grave importance.

PERSONAL.—Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and Engineer EVERETT will leave for England in the steamer to-morrow, for the purpose of making arrangements for laying the Atlantic telegraph in the Spring. They take with them the model of a new machine, invented by Mr. BERDAN, for paying out the cable, which is said to possess great advantages over any other that has been made. It is to be exhibited to-day in the Merchants' Exchange.

MISS MITCHELL, THE ASTRONOMER.—Miss MARIA MITCHELL, of Nantucket, who received a gold medal from the King of Denmark for her discovery of a new comet, was spending a few weeks with Professor WHEWELL at the last dates from England. She had been on a visit to the family of Sir WILLIAM HERSCHELL.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—In the case of Mr. TOM TAYLOR virtue is sure to meet with its reward; for, provided you can sit out one of his comedies without wincing, you are certain to be pleased at the end; and before—for its approaching end is sometimes gratifying. We do not wish to speak disrespectfully of Mr. TOM TAYLOR, who is an admirable dramatist, and a large contributor to the best amusement of our people, but like many other excellent men he is open to the objection of being heavy. In most of his plays the first act is a bore. He digs into dry ground for the foundation of his plot, and fancies that every spadefull is interesting to the audience. Towards the end of the second act the generous exertion warms him to cheerfulness, and what is better leads him to economy of labor. He may safely be trusted after the second act, for Mr. TAYLOR understands his business thoroughly.

The latest production from the pen of this gentleman, is a three-act comedy, called "An Unequal Match," which was played last night at Miss KEENE's elegant theatre. The first act went heavily; the second improved; the third was good. Considering the very small amount of material which Mr. TAYLOR has used in the construction of this piece, he has succeeded in a remarkable degree in obtaining the attention of the audience. The plot is almost explained by the title. A rich gentleman marries a rustic beauty who has enslaved him, (end of act the first;) he brings her into society, and finds that she is very awkward and natural in spite of all the selfish precepts he has endeavored to put into her head: rich gentleman feels ashamed of wife and goes to Germany to drink the waters (end of second act;) rich gentleman drinks waters, smokes meerschaum, and flirts, for the benefit of health; is joined by wife, who has become a fashionable coquette, gets jealous, and discovers all sorts of hard things about heartless woman. At the proper moment the mask falls off and the heroine is once more the simple, ingenuous beauty of the first act. If the piece had been written for the peculiar display of Miss KEENE's abilities, it could not have suited her better than it does. Her pictures of healthy, rural beauty are perfect, and as a coquette she is unrivaled. Thus two effective dramatic contrasts are insured. To this circumstance we attribute the success of the "Unequal Match," for in spite of a clouded and threatening first act, it did achieve a success. Throughout the entire piece Miss KEENE's acting was delightful.

Mr. JORDAN has an ungrateful part, and did not elevate it to importance. Mr. JEFFERSON has more to do, and does it better. In the last act he was excellent. Mr. PETERS, as a London "gentleman's gentleman," was good. The other characters are not of great consequence. The piece is frightfully weighted with walking gentlemen. Miss MANNERS, as an imitative lady's maid, was quick and lively, and Miss WELLS, as *Mrs. Montressor*, the reverse. The scenery, by Mr. HAYWARD, is excellent, and the general production reflects credit on the management.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The extraordinary success of the Thalberg Testimonial, on Saturday, justified its repetition yesterday. The programme was changed, but the general arrangements were similar to those of Saturday, and the performance was successful. At the Opera Matinée, "Traviata" was substituted for "Lucia." In the evening, MOZART's Requiem was repeated, with a Concert programme in addition, in which THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, and FORMES took part with their accustomed reliability and excellence. The orchestra, under the lead of Mr. ANSCHUTZ, was in good trim. Mr. ANSCHUTZ deserves great credit for the immense amount of heavy labor he has performed on these extra occasions. He is a gentleman who never shirks, and is always on hand when his presence is needful. The house was not so full last evening as on Saturday, but quite full enough for comfort. The performance was, altogether, good.

Important to Mariners—Liverpool Compass Inquiry.

Three years ago a grant of £100 was made by the British Government to the Liverpool Compass Committee, on condition that a report should be made to the Board of Trade at the end of the year. On the recommendation of Professor AIRY, the astronomer-royal, a similar grant was made in 1856, on the same conditions. The results have, with more or less correctness, been communicated to the public; but the reports, profusely illustrated by diagrams, only appeared on the 18th December, accompanied by prefatory letters from the astronomer-royal. The first report was brief, as several experiments were then in progress; it showed chiefly that commanders of wooden ships are sometimes led astray by trusting to the variations laid down upon old charts, and neglecting the use of the azimuth compass, and that, in iron ships, changes of deviation arise from changes of geographical position. Professor AIRY characterises the second report as by very far the most important document, in reference to the difficult subjects of the magnetism of iron ships, the change of magnetism, the correction of the compass, and the adjustment of the correcting apparatus, that has yet appeared. Much interesting information is given in reference to the connection between the magnetism of a ship and her position when building, and to the influence of masses of vertical iron. It is shown that a ship's original magnetism is frequently permanent in direction, but undergoes rapid change in amount. The larger the ship the greater the amount of change will be found. The experiments with the *Great Britain* steamship also show what has so frequently been insisted upon by Dr. SCORESBY, that the tendency of the lines of no-deviation is, with the lapse of time, to approach the horizontal direction; but, except towards the middle of the vessel, little more than a tendency towards it. The changes in a ship's magnetism are usually very small after she has made one or two voyages. The practical conclusions of the report are, first, that errors arising from the heeling of iron ships are caused by the rising or lowering of the attracting mass; vertical iron or magnets below and near the compass, induced vertical polarity in iron deck beams, proximity of badly-proportioned and badly-placed chain boxes, and the action of horizontal compensating magnets below and too near the compass card; secondly, that elevated or mast and standard compasses are not always free from a considerable amount of error, especially when the ship has been built with her head to the South; thirdly, that the easiest and best mode of ascertaining the deviations of a compass is by reference to the bearings by it of a distant object, whose true magnetic direction is known, and next to this, the system of fixed magnetic bearings of some conspicuous object, which has been adopted at Liverpool; fourthly, that magnetic compensation is seldom so perfect as to dispense with the necessity for a table of deviations even in short-voyage ships, while in ships making long voyages the change is frequently so great as to make a deviation-table worthless, except for first clearing the land; and fifthly, that the projection of deviation-curves, according to NAPIER's method, or Captain RYDER's modification of it, is extremely valuable for converting compass-courses into magnetic courses, or *vice versa*, and also for testing the probable accuracy of the observations, and the care which has been taken in swinging ship. The final report of the Committee will soon be made, furnishing further information on the two most difficult parts of the inquiry, namely, the changes of deviation produced by heeling, and by change of magnetic position while at sea in iron ships. It is understood that they have been favored with some valuable records on this topic. Dr. SCORESBY's observations and experiments during the voyage of the *Royal Charter* from Liverpool to Melbourne and back, will also be availed of.

☞ The managers of the House of Mercy at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River, offer to receive a number of destitute young females and give them a home, and religious and other instruction, during the Winter. The House of Mercy has recently been placed under the direction of Mrs. WM. RICHMOND. It is dependent upon the public for support. The building is still in part unpaid for.

REMITTANCE OF FINES.—Over fifty coasting skippers were reported by the Captain of the revenue cutter to the Collector of the Port, for violations of the law of 1799, (section 16,) which requires them to exhibit a manifest of cargo when requested to do so. A large number of these petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury, through Mr. SCHELL, for a remission of the fine, ($20 in each case,) on the ground that they had no intention of violating the law, but were surrounded by the sudden revival of an obsolete regulation. In reply, the Secretary remitted the fines, and sent to Mr. SCHELL a list of names of those who had applied for remission, directing that if he should find upon examination that respective fines were incurred through ignorance and without intention of violating the law, he might restore the respective fines, which, it is understood, have been deposited with the Collector to await the decision of the Department. The Department is clearly of opinion that in such cases he has no right to retain the vessel's papers in order to compel the payment of the fine incurred. As long as the law remains as it is, it must be enforced, there being no power in the Department to suspend its execution.

FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.—GERMAN MEETING.—A mass meeting of German citizens was held last evening at Volk's Garten, the object of which is set forth in the following petition, which received a great many signatures:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully request your honorable body to pass a law to prevent all further trade in and monopoly of the public lands of the United States, and that they be laid out in farms and lots of limited size for the free and exclusive use of settlers not possessed of other lands.

JACOB WINDMULLER, Esq., called the meeting to order shortly before 8 o'clock, and HENRY AVENUS, Esq., was chosen President. The meeting was addressed successively in German by Drs. BERGMANN and FRESH, and WEIL VON GERNSBACK, Esq., and a series of resolutions in favor of freedom of the public lands adopted.

☞ The *Musical World* enters upon its nineteenth volume with the new year. It is still under the editorship of Mr. R. S. WILLIS, and sustains its reputation as one of the fairest and ablest of the musical journals. The Baltimore *American* enters upon its 117th volume, and the 86th of its daily issue. The *Times* is a new daily issued at Hamilton, Canada, upon the basis of the *Morning Banner*, which is defunct. A Swedish journal, the *Swenska Republikanen*, has been added to the foreign press of Chicago. There are already German and French papers in that City, besides *six* dailies in English. The Boston *Saturday Gazette*, like the *Traveller* and *Bee*, has returned to the folio form, its subscribers and proprietors preferring that to the quarto style.

☞ The whole number of cases brought before the Court of Special Sessions since its reorganization under the new Charter, from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1857, is 4,322. Of these, 3,654 resulted in conviction, 441 in acquittal, 1,355 were discharged for various causes, and 69 were ordered to the General Sessions; 1,[illegible] persons were sentenced to the Penitentiary, [illegible] children sent to the House of Refuge, 114 persons sentenced to the City Prison, and one boy sent to the Juvenile Asylum. 1,400 culprits were thus disposed of. $2,542 has been collected for fines and paid into the City Treasury.

☞ Very few complaints have as yet been entered in the complaint-book at the Police Commissioners' Office, No. 88 Broome-street. The book was opened last Summer, and has since remained in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Board, but the fact of its existence has not been generally known. The Commissioners now advertise that complaints may be entered in it, and will receive attention. A similar book is provided in Brooklyn, at the Deputy superintendent's office.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.—Last evening about fifty gentlemen, mostly members of the new Board of Councilmen, dined together at Delmonico's Hotel upon the invitation of C. MCCLENACHAN, Esq., the reelected Clerk of the Board. The Chair was occupied by Mr. HASWELL, the newly-elected President, and the evening passed off very agreeably in the utterance of many outspoken and unstudied effusions, not a single word or incident occurring to mar the perfect harmony and kind feeling of all parties. The meeting was in conformity with custom, but all were unanimous as to its cordiality.

☞ The body of Captain JAMES REYNOLDS, who died in San Francisco, Cal., in August, 1856, arrived in this City, in the ship *Ringleader*, yesterday. It will be taken to Glenwood Cemetery, near Philadelphia, for interment, to-day.

☞ Captain SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, on New-Year's morning, presented $40 to the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," contributed by himself and the Policemen of his District, to be applied to the relief of the poor in especially meritorious cases.

Personal.

Mayor Wentworth, of Chicago, went into a saloon in that city on Christmas day to get a cocktail. After he had drank it, a newsboy, called "Big Jim," said to him, "Wish you a merry Christmas, Mr. Wentworth!" He turned round and said: "It is none of your business, boy, whether it is merry or not." Whereupon "Big Jim" called him "Mail Bags." This was too much for the Mayor, [illegible] and he had the boy arrested and locked up for several hours. The Chicago *Tribune* warns its readers and citizens not to call the Mayor "Mail Bags," as he won't stand it.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that Dr. Mackay was lately called upon by an inventor with the model of a life boat, and offered a hundred dollars if he would write a song about it. The Doctor, acknowledging the liberal tender, declining the job, the applicant added a fifty by way of a higher bid, and, finding this did not inspire the muse, asked the poet if he thought Longfellow would undertake the commission at that price?

A communication in the Richmond *Enquirer* gives some interesting particulars of the history of Dr. Turnipseed, the young American physician to whom the Emperor Alexander recently sent the cross of St. Anne. The writer says: "During his sojourn at Sebastapol he won the admiration and personal regards of General Count Osten Sacken, who was the defender of the city, and who has testified to his fine merits in a letter written to the Russian Government."

The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph* contradicts the report of the dangerous illness of Charles Fenno Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman is still an inmate of the Pennsylvania Hospital, under the care of Dr. Curwin, and enjoys excellent bodily health. Hopes are entertained that at no very distant day, with the treatment now observed, he may be restored.

Among the arrivals at Charleston from Havana, last week, was Dr. Mariano de Briceno, editor of the Caracas *Diario de Avisos*, on his way to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary to our Government from the Republic of Venezuela, his diplomatic mission especially relating to the pending question in regard to the Island of Aves, better known as the Birds' Island.

Jenny Lind has given concerts lately at Dresden. An American stopping in the house authorized his landlord to pay $10 for the first ticket—the Genin and Dodge "dodge."

Mr. Cass, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, has taken strong ground in support of Douglas, and will go into the March election on that issue.

The Greensboro (Ala.) *Beacon* says that Colonel Isaac Croom of that place had subscribed $25,000 for the University of the South, for the endowment of a professorship of scientific and practical agriculture.

We see it announced that Mr. Russell is about to proceed to India on another special mission on behalf of the *Times*. Though late in the field he will find ample gleanings.

D'Arcey McGee addressed the electors of Montreal after his election, promising to do his best for their interests, and to allow "by-gones to be bygones."

It is said that Commodore Paulding is a son of the celebrated John Paulding, one of the three men who captured John André.

Mr. Angel, American Minister to Sweden, writes to his friends in Livingston County, that he is settled in Stockholm, where the people, he says, are quite as extravagant as New-Yorkers.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, are in New-Orleans.

The Prince-Consort presented a commission to Charles Robinson, youngest son of the Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

John Reynolds, of Bangor, celebrated his golden wedding on Thursday last. His wife was only 16 when married.

Vestvali has been reaping a harvest at Richmond, singing "Romeo and Juliet" with Laura. They go next to New-Orleans.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is traveling in the East, and at last accounts he was ill at Beyrout.

The Saratoga at Norfolk—Walker's Men.

From the Norfolk Argus Extra.

The United States ship *Saratoga*, Captain Chatard, reported in Hampton Roads on Friday, from Greytown, came up on Saturday morning, and anchored at the naval anchorage. She has on board the returned filibusters of Walker's army—officers and men all told, 156—one having died at sea, another since her arrival, and one being arrested on a civil process, makes the number embarked at Greytown [illegible]. Captain Chatard having no orders for their disposal they will remain on board till he hears from Washington.

They seemed in good spirits, considering their condition. Most of them are American citizens, and generally good-looking men, some of them very intelligent. They are, however, but poorly clad.

Captain Chatard and his officers paid every necessary attention to their wants, and made them as comfortable as possible. The officers are permitted to come ashore, but the men will not be allowed that liberty till orders are received from Washington. A list of their names is given below. The wife of Capt. [illegible] (one of the officers of Walker's former expedition who remained in Nicaragua when he returned) and three children, have come home in the *Saratoga*, Capt. B. remaining behind.

We are indebted to Midshipman T. K. Porter, for the following list of officers of the *Saratoga* and other information which he politely furnished our reporter:

Commander—Frederick Chatard.
Lieutenants—Andrew Bryson, Greenleaf Cilley, Bancroft Gherardi, Jas. W. Shirk.
Master—Æneas Armstrong.
Surgeon—L. Wilson Kellogg.
Assistant Surgeon—T. LaPage Croumiller.
Purser—G. H. Ritchie.
Passed Midshipmen—E. O. Matthews, Thomas K. Porter.
Captain's Clerk—J. C. Langhorn.
Purser's Clerk—J. McClellan.
Boatswain—J. G. Briggs.
Gunner—Thomas P. Venable.
Carpenter—G. Winer.
Sailmaker—L. P. Pakeman.

Lieut. Gherardi, of the *Saratoga*, took passage in the Baltimore steamer, on Friday evening, as bearer of dispatches to the Navy Department from Capt. Chatard.

The time of most of the crew of the *Saratoga* being up, it is understood she will be paid off here.

The Career of a Philadelphia Fillibuster.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Among the disheartened fillibusters who were sent home in the *Saratoga* by Commodore Paulding, the name of Edwin P. Biles stands conspicuous. The owner of that name is a Philadelphian, and his career has been so strange that we are tempted to give a sketch, embodying the principal incidents of it.

Mr. Biles is the son of a worthy carpenter, now residing in the Seventh Ward. About four years ago, the young man, then just verging on twenty-one, was employed as a clerk in the house of Hoskins, Heiskell & Co., of this city. He was intrusted with the most responsible duties, and, for three years, was esteemed worthy of all confidence. His salary was in the neighborhood of $1,200 per annum. He was, however, addicted to some amusements, requiring no slight expenditure. Among these may be classed racing, gaming, &c. He was, in fact, the personification of a "fast" young man, but as the accounts with the firm appeared to be always correct and regular, no complaint could be instituted.

Having served through the Mexican war, the young man was very fond of the military, and while acting as clerk was a Lieutenant-Colonel in one of our city regiments. A parade of the military was to have taken place about June 1, 1857, and in expectation of this, Mr. Biles ordered a complete uniform from Mr. Hoberman. A very valuable uniform it was too. Just about the time that it was completed, the firm by whom Biles was employed, discovered that there were some slight errors in their books, and proceeded to an investigation. Suddenly, our hero became *non est*, and Mr. Hoberman mourned the loss of his uniform, while Hoskins, Heiskell & Co. found false entries in their books to the amount of about $15,000.

For some time the whereabouts of Mr. Biles were unknown, but at length he turned up with General Walker, where he held the rank of Lieutenant. At the time of his arrest by Commodore Paulding he was acting as Adjutant, and was in the height of his glory. Shortly after his arrival at Norfolk, in the *Saratoga*, he was seized on a process issued from the Philadelphia Police Office, by Detective Russell, and is now in company with that officer, on the road to this city.

Rhode Island Manufacturers.

MEETING AT PROVIDENCE.

The Providence *Journal* contains an account of a large meeting of the manufacturers of Rhode Island, in that city, to consider the subject of shortening the credit on sales of goods. Governor Dyer presided, and on taking the chair made some sensible remarks relative to the propriety of the New-England manufacturers establishing periodical fairs for the sale of goods, in a somewhat similar mode to that adopted in Europe.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and some misgivings appear to have been entertained on the practicability of carrying out the project of shortening credits, at the present time, when there is so little demand.

Hon. James F. Simmons stated that many who had recently failed in the large commercial cities, and with whom we were intimately connected in business, felt themselves bound to pay in full all their foreign creditors before paying one cent of their domestic indebtedness.

Circulars were read from several Boston and New-York houses. J. C. Howe & Co., of Boston, were strongly in favor of shortening credits, and intended to limit them to six months after the 1st of March next. Read, Chadwick & Dexter, of the same city, entertain like views, but they fear there are almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of successfully maintaining them. Some sections of the country, in their opinion, will be wholly unable to respond, during the coming year, to any such arrangement. Lawrence, Clapp & Co., of New-York, have given notice to the consignees of goods, that hereafter they should charge six per cent. on all sales of goods, unless the owners thereof should prefer to take the paper for which they were sold.

Several speakers avowed their determination to allow no more than six months credit. A resolution was finally passed, designed for the subscription of manufacturers, pledging themselves to use their best efforts to reduce the credit on domestic goods to six months.

It appears to us that the most effectual mode of reducing credits is to make discounts for short credits.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Academy of Science in New-Orleans has received a paper purporting to demonstrate the fact that the waters of the Gulf on the borders of Southwestern Louisiana and thence to Texas, are the saltest which have been submitted to scientific tests, and that by the process of evaporation in tanks, salt of a superior quality, equal to Turk's Island, may be obtained.

There are in Baltimore twenty establishments engaged in the preparation of oysters for the Southern and Western markets, who keep employed 600 shuckers, besides 150 men for preparing the packages for transportation. During the Winter season, these prepare and ship about 12,000 bushels per day, one establishment alone shipping 7,000 bushels.

Specimens of flint, with chalk imbedded, from the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic, have been presented to the Boston Natural History Society, by Dr. Jackson. The same Society has had a pair of albino rats, caught in a barn in Medford, presented to it. They are perfectly white, with pink eyes.

A young fire rowdy, Joseph H Zeigenfuss, implicated in many cases of arson, is under arrest in Philadelphia for incendiarism. He is but 23 years old. His mother is a fortune-teller, and an accomplice of counterfeiters.

Last year 77 orphans were received into Girard College; 33 were bound out to trades; 3 died, and 1 was expelled. The present number is 340.

The Lake captains and seamen have formed a "Mariners' Association" at Chicago for mutual benefit.

A woman named Nancy Gilbert was burned to death in Pittsburg last week by falling into the fire while intoxicated.

The Newsboys' Sunday School in Cincinnati is prospering. It numbers 70 boys.

A canal meeting has been held at Lockport, to urge the immediate completion of the Enlargement.

A young man in Janesville, Pa., died last week from the effects of the bite of a cat.

A magnificent electrical machine has been constructed in Boston for the University of Mississippi.

Suicides.

At Boggs' Hotel in Syracuse, a day or two ago, a prostitute named Celia Hitchcock, *alias* Morrison, attempted to commit suicide by taking strychnine, but was discovered in time to save her life. She was only 18 years old, a native of Cazenovia, and grief and shame were the causes of the attempt.

Dr. W. S. Wilson, of Mavill, took poison last week. He left a letter ascribing his act to mortification growing out of charges against his character.

Obituary.

The death of the painter Agricola, at Rome, aged 60, is announced. He was custodian of the Vatican collection.

Maj. Alex. Morrison, of Indianapolis, died last week. He was a native of New-York, but settled in Indiana in early life, and attained the rank of Major in the Mexican War.

Death from Camphene.—A woman named [illegible], 44 years of age, was burnt to death by camphene last night, in the rear of No. 55 James-street. She went into the yard carrying the lamp in her hand, and the tube being loose the flame communicated with the fluid, causing an explosion, and setting fire to her clothing. Officer [illegible], of the Fourth Precinct, was attracted by her screams, but reached the spot too late to render her any assistance. He found her lying in the yard dead.

The Street Commissioner's Controversy—Injunction Granted by Judge Davies.

SUPREME COURT.

The following application was made yesterday to Judge Davies by the Corporation Counsel:

COMPLAINT.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, *vs.* Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller, and Daniel D. Conover, Charles Devlin and others.

The plaintiffs above named complaining show that they are a body politic and corporate, and are charged with the care of the interests and property of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York.

That the defendant Flagg is the Comptroller of said City, and as such is by law charged with the duty of settling and adjusting all claims in favor of, or against, the Corporation.

That the defendant Conover claims to be Street Commissioner of the said City by virtue of an appointment to office from the Governor of the State of New-York, and assumes to discharge the duties of such office.

That the defendant Devlin, also, claims to be Street Commissioner of the said City by virtue of an appointment to office from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York, and assumes to discharge the duties of such office.

That the defendants, Olcott Rhines, Wm. Allen, George Peckham, John Colvin, Joseph P. Pollock, James Peckham, William V. Leggett, Samuel F. Allen, Edward Green, J. Meech Henry, Ambrose S. Pratt, William Messenger, B. S. Adams, Robert S. Collins, Patrick Matthews, J. M. Odell, Jesse Mitchell, James Irving, Rufus B. Crane, John Keyser, C. B. Tappan, John S. Nye, Robert H. Lamont, Thomas A. Bancker, James Moran, William Goodheart, James A. Barker, F. L. Nichols, James R. Clark, Sandford L. Macomber, Thomas Hyer and James Taylor, claim to have been duly appointed to the offices which they severally hold under the said Conover, and to be discharging the duties appurtenant to such appointment, and to be entitled to compensation therefor at the rates prescribed by law.

That the defendants, John Branigan, Bartholomew Carrick, William Baird, William J. Brisley, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Thomas J. Ferris, Bernard Kelly, William A. McSpedon, William Turner, Daniel Witter, Henry Arcularius, Charles Miller, Henry H. Reed, Patrick Devlin, Francis O'Rourke, Benjamin V. Thomson, Thomas W. Sheridan, Michael Sullivan, John M. Fox, William A. McCorkle, Ernest F. Ames, Henry Marshall, Henry K. Blauvelt, Joseph P. Tully, William A. Martin, George Mountjoy, George H. E. Lynch, John W. Hunt, James J. Reilly, William W. Woodward, James P. Smith, Francis Dayton, Michael P. O'Brien, William H. Michaels and Charles H. Ring claim to have been duly appointed to the offices which they severally hold under the said Devlin, and claim to be discharging the duties appurtenant to said appointment, and to be entitled to compensation therefor at the rates prescribed by law, and have brought, and are bringing, suits against the City to recover the said prescribed salaries, and have recovered judgments in the aggregate to a large amount of money, which judgments the City have been obliged to liquidate.

That the title to the office of Street Commissioner is now the subject of litigation, and an action to try the title thereto in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto* has been commenced by Devlin against Conover which action is pending in the Supreme Court of this State, and yet undetermined. That the defendant, Conover, has not, nor have any of his subordinate officers sued for their salaries, and in the event of the title to said office being judicially declared to be in Conover upon the final judgment in the action of *quo warranto*, the City will be liable to pay two different classes of officers for the performance of the same duties, and pecuniary injury be produced to the plaintiffs and to the tax payers generally.

That the said Conover and the said Devlin respectively claiming to be Street Commissioners as aforesaid, have, and each of them has, entered into contracts, in his name as Commissioners, with several persons who are proceeding to act as in the service of the said Corporation under the alleged authority of each of them; and that claiming to act upon behalf of the City, each of them is, as these plaintiffs are advised and believe, about to enter into other contracts with certain other persons to perform work, to be paid for out of the funds of the City appropriated to defray the expenses of the Corporation, of which the plaintiffs are the Executive head, and the Legislative branch.

Wherefore these plaintiffs pray the judgment of this Court that pending the said action of *quo warranto*, and until the further order of this Court the said defendants may be enjoined and restrained as follows: The said Flagg from paying any moneys to any of the defendants for any services performed, or alleged to have been performed by them, and from signing any warrants for work done or salaries earned, or claimed to have been done or earned under or by the authority of either the said Conover or the said Devlin.

The said Conover and the said Devlin, each of them, from bringing any suits for their salary, and each from entering into any contract upon behalf of the City, and from advertising for bids or proposals therefor.

The said defendants, [naming the others] each of them from suing for any claim alleged to be due them for salary, and from further proceeding with any suit commenced by either of them to recover salary claimed to be due any of them, and from assigning any such claim with the intention, or for the purpose of having suits brought thereon.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Busteed, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and an officer of the plaintiffs, and that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

RICHD. BUSTEED.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1858,
James Sandford, Commissioner of Deeds.

INJUNCTION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York *vs.* Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller, and Daniel D. Conover, and others.

On reading the complaint in the above-entitled action, duly verified, and on motion of Richard Busteed, of counsel for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that the defendant Flagg, until the further order of this Court, be, and he is hereby restrained and enjoined from paying any money to any of the defendants for any services performed or alleged to have been performed by them, and from signing any warrants for salaries earned, or claimed to have been earned under or by the authority of either of the defendants, Daniel D. Conover or Charles Devlin.

And it is further ordered upon the like motion that until the further order of this Court the defendants—Conover and Devlin—be and each of them are hereby restrained from bringing any suits for the salary alleged to be due him or them.

And on like motion it is further ordered that until the further order of this Court each of the other named defendants be, and he is hereby restrained and enjoined from suing for any salary claimed or due him as an appointee of the said Conover or the said Devlin, and from further proceedings with any such suit already commenced, and from assigning such claim for salary, with the intention or for the purpose of having suit brought thereon.

Jan. 4, 1858. HENRY E. DAVIES.

The Case of Ex-Policeman Sheehan—Coroner's Inquest Concluded—Verdict of the Jury.

The investigation in the case of the death of Michael Sheehan, Ex-Policeman, was resumed by Coroner Connery yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the First Ward Station-house in Trinity-place.

Andrew More, of No. 16 Bowery, testified that he had examined the boots of the deceased, and that they were not perceptibly burned.

James Ryan, of No. 3 Rector-street, testified that the deceased told him that while in the liquor-store No. 375 Pearl-street, two nights before Christmas, he was brutally beaten and kicked by a gang of fellows, and that one of the heaviest of them rolled over him, injuring him severely. He blamed Mr. Murray for the treatment he received. Witness gave the deceased a good character, and said he had never known of his being intoxicated.

James D. Rankin, of No. 395 Pearl-street, testified that he went into the liquor-saloon No. 375 Pearl-street, at a late hour on the night the affair with Sheehan occurred; the deceased called for some whisky skins for the party; after they had drank the whisky Sheehan fell on his back; Mr. Tagan attempted to raise him up, but he was too heavy for him; Tagan then put some lighted cigar papers on his boots to wake him up, but Mr. Bercey came in to put a stop to it; before the deceased fell he told the witness he felt bad, and asked for a drink of water; there was no unusual noise in the store; it was proposed to take the deceased home that night, but he said he had rather remain there till morning; those present thought the only thing the matter with the deceased was that he was drunk; Tagan said if he was allowed to sleep a while he would wake up all right.

There being no further witnesses, the case was here given to the Jury. The Coroner delivered a brief charge, and, after a few moments' consultation, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that Michael Sheehan came to his death by violence, at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the Jury."

We, the Jury, highly censure Dr. Morrill for violating the law in giving a certificate of death when he was told that the deceased was beaten, and that the case belonged to the Coroners of New-York, thereby covering criminality which should be exposed in order to the protection of the lives of our fellow citizens.

Notwithstanding the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner directed the discharge of John Tagan and Edward Murray, who had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the homicide.

Police Intelligence.

Arrested on Suspicion.—Two young men, giving their names as James Millington and Henry Wilson, were arrested yesterday by officers Eustice and Bennett, of the Detective Police, on suspicion of being "confidence operators." The officers saw them escort an elderly gentleman in Broadway and go with him into Trinity Churchyard. In a few minutes the elderly gentleman turned to go away, when the officers arrested the suspicious parties, supposing they had "done" the gentleman, but the old gentleman had proved too smart for the fellows. The officers took their prisoners to the Police Headquarters, where, after being "shown up," and their daguerreotypes taken, they were let off.

Capture of an Alleged Burglar.—Officer Davis, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested, yesterday, Charles Ferguson, charged with breaking into the stable of Abram B. Demarest, in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue and stealing $125 worth of harness. The burglary, it is alleged, was committed several months since, and a brother of the accused was arrested at the time, and is now serving a term on the Island for the offence. The prisoner was taken before Justice Steers and committed for trial.

Felonious Assault.—As Patrick Larkin was passing, on Sunday night, through Worth-street, near Mission-place, he was suddenly assaulted by a man named John Shay and knocked down. Shay immediately ran away and has not yet been arrested. Larkin was taken to the Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

Preaching in the Dark.

On Sunday evening, while Mr. Beecher was preaching to an audience which filled his Church to overflowing, on the duties of the rich, and wise, and strong to the ignorant and poor, all the lights, except a few glimmering jets that burned near the ceiling, were suddenly extinguished. The Minister paused for an instant, and then told the congregation that if they would remain quiet, he would go on with his discourse in spite of the darkness. He continued to preach while those whom he addressed sat silent. The deep gloom, partly illuminated by the flickering lights of those who were to relight the gas, the crowded Church, thronged to its very portals, and the form of the speaker, dimly visible, added to the solemnity of the preacher's words, and made an impression upon all present which will not soon be effaced. When the gas was re-lighted, Mr. Beecher took occasion to compliment the members of his congregation upon the decorum which they had observed, and to rebuke the carelessness of somebody in allowing the gasmetre to get out of condition.

Brooklyn Common Council.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening. The Special Committee to investigate charges preferred against the Water Commissioners and an Alderman, reported that they had carefully examined the matter, and Mr. Dayton had entirely failed to sustain his charges. The Committee also report that there is no ground whatever for the intimation that the Bonds issued by the City are not legally issued. The report was adopted.

A further attempt was made to go into executive session, to reorganize the Board, but this the Chair decided was out of order, and the Chair was sustained.

☞ The Brooklyn Law Club, a Society organized in Brooklyn some time since, whose members meet at stated periods to discuss points of law and familiarize themselves with rules of practice, on Saturday elected the following officers: Chief Justice—John T. Barnard. Associate Justices—Robert R. Daniel and Frederic deBaker. Recording Secretary and Clerk of Court—Leopold C. Newmann. Corresponding Secretary—Isaac S. Catlin. Treasurer—Addison Dougherty. Librarian—James Howard.

☞ Report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn from the 26th of December, 1857, to the 2d of January, 1858: Males, 49; Females, 37; total, 86. Men, 12; boys, 30; women, 15; girls, 22.

DISEASES.

Consumption	16	Typhoid Cong've Fever	1
Diseases of the Brain	11	Asthma	1
Stillborn	8	Apoplexy	1
Scarlet Fever	6	Bronchitis	1
Inflammation of Lungs	6	Casualty	1
Small Pox	5	Debility	1
Congestion of the Lungs	4	Erysipelas	1
Croup	4	Intemperance	1
Inflammation of Bowels	4	Marasmus	1
Scalded	3	Measles	1
Premature Birth	2	Pleurisy	1
Convulsions	2	Rupture	1
Disease of the Heart	2	Rheumatism	1
Whooping Cough	2	Syphilis	1

AGES.

One year and under, 25; from 1 to 2 years, 7; from 2 to 5 years, 15; from 5 to 10 years, 9; from 10 to 20 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 9; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 8; from 50 to 60 years, 0; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 0.

NATIVITY.

United States, 65; Ireland, 13; England, 3; Germany, 2; France, 2; Holland, 2; Nova Scotia, 1.

W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

The Brooklyn Water-Works.—In the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, a motion was made to set aside the appointment of Commissioners under the Water act, to estimate the value of lands taken for the construction of the Brooklyn Water-Works, where the contractors and owners fail to agree. The motion was made by Mr. Dikeman, as counsel for Wright, Pearsall and others.

It seems that three Commissioners were appointed on the 19th of August. Affidavits were submitted showing that, though the order was made at that time, the Commissioners did not file their affidavits until Dec. 17, last; that no effort had been made by the Commissioners or their agents to agree upon a price for the lands.

The answer is that the Commissioners were only directed to act upon lands other than those owned by the petitioners, viz.: on lands this side of Baisley's Pond, and that if the order is vacated it will be impossible for the contractors, Messrs. Wells & Co., to complete the work at the time mentioned in the contract with the city. Decision reserved.

Brooklyn Dispensary.—During the past six months 4,426 patients were treated in this institution: Diseases of eye and ear, 315; diseases of females, 180; surgical diseases, by Dr. E. A. Whaley, 928; diseases of head and abdomen, by Dr. J. T. Conkling, 774; diseases of head and lungs, by Dr. J. A. Brodie, 654; diseases of children, 688; diseases of skin, 164; vaccination by Dr. D. A. Dodge, 170; dental surgery, R. M. Deering, 558. Total, 4,426. Of the above, 1,956 were males, and 2,470 were females; natives of the United States, 1,513; of foreign birth, 2,913; 10,568 prescriptions have been gratuitously dispensed during the above-named time.

Dedication.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, recently erected on Hanson-place, near St. Felix-street, was dedicated, with appropriate exercises, on Sunday. The structure is brick work, 61 feet front by 88 feet deep. The basement is entirely above ground, and is divided into lecture and class rooms. The service floor will seat 1,000 persons. The whole cost has been $25,000.

Rev. Mr. Law, Pastor of this Society, has succeeded in erecting three churches, before this, within the last eight years.

☞ Alfred Large, a wealthy and benevolent citizen of Brooklyn, died suddenly on Saturday evening, from apoplexy. For several years past he has annually distributed several hundred tons of coal to the poor.

Death in Church.—Mrs. Merritt, on Sunday evening last, dropped dead while entering the Dutch Reformed Church in Harrison-street, Brooklyn. The deceased resided at No. 30 Sackett-street.

☞ A prisoner confined in the Ninth Ward Station-house, Brooklyn, escaped, yesterday morning, by picking the lock of his cell-door.

☞ A thief entered the Mansion House, Brooklyn, Saturday night, and stole $600 from the room of a boarder.

☞ A lady, while crossing Fulton Ferry, Saturday afternoon, was robbed of a purse containing $10.

☞ Mr. Albert B. Caswell has been elected a Director in the Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—Brooklyn.

Before Hon. John A. Lott, Justice.

The January Circuit Term of this Court was commenced yesterday. Judge Lott, elected last November, for the first time took his seat upon the Bench. Under his direction Counsel and other parties having business with the Court have now additional facilities. An extra number of tables have been supplied, and they are so arranged that Counsel cannot crowd themselves up to the Judge's Bench, as has been too frequently the case heretofore. Now, too, lawyers will have to exercise the voice some in addressing the Court.

Before any case was heard, the Court announced the following order for the transaction of business in this Court:

1. *Ex parte* motions.
2. Applications for judgment and other motions or notice in foreclosure cases.
3. Applications for judgment in other cases for want of an answer, or on account of frivolousness of demurrer, answer or reply.
4. Motions in proceedings against persons brought up by attachment.
5. Motions for commissions and discovery of books and papers, and for the examination of parties.
6. Motions to open defaults.
7. Motions to change the place of trial.
8. Motions to strike out sham and irrelevant or redundant matters, and to make a pleading definite and certain by amendment.
9. Motions to discharge order of arrest or attachment.
10. Motions for allowance or for a modification, or dissolution of injunction.
11. Other motions.

Burglary.—The house of Recorder Bedford, corner of Grove and South Eighth streets, Jersey City, was entered on Sunday night by means of false keys, and a number of articles of clothing stolen.

[Communicated.]

Elide Island Guano.

The discovery and introduction of valuable fertilizers has, of late years, become a matter of so much interest to our agriculturists, that we feel constrained to call attention to the recent arrival of a cargo of an entirely new Guano from the Pacific.

There is no special novelty in this fact, as the increasing demand for the article has led to a rigorous search among the islands of the Western Ocean, and in several instances vessels have returned, bringing home samples of the deposits discovered. These, however, have usually proved of comparatively little value, not possessing those properties most essential as fertilizers.

Their principal deficiency has been in the element of ammonia, owing to their existence in districts where rains fall with frequency, and evaporate this powerful agent.

The cargo above referred to comes from the Island of Elide, situate in a region where but little rain falls, and without sufficient force to penetrate the surface of the deposit, and does not therefore rob it of its ammoniacal treasures.

Prior to the shipment of any considerable quantity, samples were received, *via* the Isthmus, which under chemical analysis gave promise of great value, and we are assured that the cargo, now landing here, fully confirms the good opinion of its quality.

Repeated analyses give it the following properties:

Volatile organic matters, consisting of Urates, Humates, and Salts, and compound of Ammonia	56.
Soluble and Bone Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia	30.
Sulphate of Lime, or Gypsum	2.
Soda and Potash Salts	4.50
Silica, or Sand	3.50
Combined Moisture	4.
Total	100.00

It will be seen at a glance, by those acquainted with the article, that the item of Ammonia is in greater proportion than in the Peruvian, while it possesses also important parts of Lime Phosphates.

The actual value is now to be ascertained by practical application to the soil, and we presume the agricultural community, which has so long complained of a monopoly in the trade, will avail themselves of the opportunity to test the article during the coming season.

The Agent's advertisement will be found in another column. RUS.

NEW-JERSEY.

Escape and Recapture of the Murderer Donnelly.

From the Monmouth (N. J.) Inquirer Extra.

Freehold, N. J., Monday morning, Jan. 4, 1858.

The murderer, James P. Donnelly, confined in the Monmouth County Jail, under sentence of execution on Friday next, for the murder of Albert S. Moses, at the Highlands, on the 28th of August last, effected his escape about 10 o'clock last evening. The watchers employed to guard the jail for the night, Mr. Obadiah Lamberson and James Buchanan, had not entered upon their duties when the escape took place.

Their attention was first attracted by hearing a noise as if a door had been shut in the jail part, whilst they were sitting in the front room of the Court House, which is occupied as a sitting-room by the family of the jailor. (The jail is immediately in the rear of the Court-House.) They at once went there and found the door of the prisoner's cell locked as usual. Upon looking around, however, they discovered the iron door leading to the jail yard slightly ajar, and at once surmised that the prisoner had made his escape, and immediately entered his cell to ascertain.

There the bed presented rather an unusual appearance, a bolster having been placed so as to give the appearance of a man lying asleep. The chain with which he had been confined was also found in the cell, having been cut and left there. The cell door had also been unlocked, as well as the heavy door opening into the jail yard, which is inclosed by a brick wall about 14 feet in height.

A piece of wood had been placed against this wall, leading to a window-sill, from which the top was reached, and a ladder had been placed against the outside, by which the descent was made easy and safe. Up to this time this is the last trace of the prisoner, so far as we have been enabled to learn.

As soon as it was found that Donnelly was out the alarm was given, the Court-house bell rung, and the citizens of the village gathered to learn the fact. Messengers were at once sent to Jamesburg to telegraph to New-York, and to Keyport, and all the various points at which it was thought probable that the fugitive might seek to leave the country. All agree that he must have had outside help, and that the affair had been skillfully managed throughout.

The chain, about a foot in length, which coupled the prisoner's legs, had evidently been cut, and the pieces carried out of the jail, probably attached to the legs of the prisoner. To this coupling-chain was fastened a longer chain, reaching to the door of the cell, where it was fastened with a lock.

No blame can be attached to the Sheriff, who had adopted every possible precaution to prevent an escape—employed watchers, enjoined a rigid surveillance and been scrupulously careful of the prisoner during the whole term of his confinement. No one here censures the Sheriff.

The Jailor, Mr. Van Doren, was in the jail a few minutes prior to the time the escape must have been made, but discovered nothing wrong.

DONNELLY RECAPTURED.

P. S. 5½ o'clock.—Donnelly has been retaken. He was captured between this village and Keyport, by Messrs. Lamberson and Charles Conover, who met him on foot. They had been to Keyport, and saw a boat standing on and off, and being satisfied that this was intended to carry him away, they set out to search for him, and met him near the residence of Mr. John W. Herbert. When told to stop he paid no attention, but kept walking on until Mr. Lamberson took hold of him, when he at once gave up, and was brought back to this place. He completely exonerates everybody connected with the jail, of conniving at his escape, and only regrets that he did not reach his boat once safely, on which he thinks he could not have been taken. He says he had a team engaged to take him away, but they did not come; that he has spent a great amount of money in the attempt, which has so signally failed, and boasts of his ability to pick any lock on the jail. He appears to consider his capture due to the sagacity and perseverance of Mr. Lamberson, of whom he speaks in the highest terms of admiration.

A Horse Runs Away and Jumps Off the Ferry Bridge.—On Sunday evening a horse belonging to Mr. R. S. Smith, butcher, of No. 97 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, hitched before a light wagon in which was Mrs. Smith and a little boy, took fright in the upper part of Newark-avenue and ran away. He had not run far before the occupants of the wagon were thrown out, and the horse dashed on as far as the ferry, where he forced open the gate and madly plunged off the bridge into the water. Every effort was made by Officer Clark and the ferrymen to rescue the animal, but without success. They, however, succeeded in saving the wagon and harness, comparatively little injured. The horse was valued at $150.

Assault and Robbery.—A man named John McCugo, who lives in Greene street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon, and taken before Recorder Bedford, on the complaint of Daniel Harper, charging him with having, on Saturday evening last, knocked him (Harper) down and robbed him of a wallet containing $43. It seems that McCugo's father is a tenant of Harper's, in Newark-avenue, and that he was at his father's house on Saturday evening, when Harper came to collect the rent. Just as Harper was putting his wallet in his pocket, he alleges that McCugo knocked him down, snatched the wallet and ran. About $30 of the money was recovered, and McCugo was committed to Jail to await trial.

Presentation.—Mr. John W. Van Boskerck, late Chief Engineer of the Hoboken Fire Department, has been presented by the members of Engine Company No. 1 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 with a beautiful silver trumpet. It bears an appropriate inscription, and is handsomely engraved with representations of fires, apparatus and insignia of the Department.

Brutal Assault.—Mr. James Robins, residing at No. 115 Erie-street, Jersey City, while going home on Sunday evening, was attacked by rowdies in Erie-street and most brutally beaten. The wounds he received are said to be of a serious character, and he is now lying in a critical condition. The rowdies were unknown, and no arrests have as yet been made.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The new drama of "The Pioneer Patriot, or The Maid of the War-Path," by Mr. G. L. Aiken, from Cobb's popular *Ledger* story of the same name, was successfully produced at this favorite Theatre last night. The new and brilliant gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas" also continues to elicit the warmest acclamations of delight and approval, and has become a theme of admiration by all who have witnessed it. Both of these pieces will be performed to-night, and the comedy of "In and Out of Place" concluding. To-morrow, (Wednesday,) two performances, afternoon and evening, as a testimonial to Manager A. H. Purdy, tendered him by the company and other *attachés* of the Theatre. "The Pioneer Patriot" and "Boreas" both afternoon and evening, with the addition of "Will Watch" at night.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 186 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS, And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Large.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 2, after a short illness, Alfred Large, aged 51 years.

His friends, those of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, Frere, M. C. Edy and Wm. Lettimer, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 517 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

Inwright—Campbell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. H. Bromley, Mr. John Inwright, druggist, 3d av., to Miss Margaret Campbell, of New-York.

Marshall—Lord.—In London, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, Hannah T. Medley, second daughter of Samuel Lord, of this City, to Thomas Marshall, of London.

DIED.

Haydock.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, of consumption, Lizzie A. Gaunt, wife of Richard L. Haydock, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 201 East Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock.

Mason.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, Judson, youngest son of Alex. T. and Emeline Mason.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock from No. 390 Madison-st.

Brant.—In this City, Mary, wife of Isaac F. Brant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 275 7th-st.

Wood.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, James Dalton Wood, son of James and Catherine D. Wood, aged 18 months and 23 days.

Barnum.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 4, Horace W. Barnum, printer, aged 40 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Lodge No. 18, Order United Americans, and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 47 Front, near Main-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Vanderhule.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, at 12½ o'clock, Hannah W., wife of J. D. Vanderhule, aged 43 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Funeral will take place this P. M., at 2 o'clock, from corner of South 3d and 4th sts. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

Gillet.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 4, L. Washington Gillet, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Jamaica, L. I. Carriages will be in attendance at No. 43 West 21st-st., until 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Andrews.—At New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Sunday morning, Jan. 3, Emeline B., wife of Hiram B. Andrews, formerly of Nantucket, Mass., aged 47 years and 6 months.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

Sherwood.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 2, John M., son of Rev. J. M. Sherwood, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Slack.—At Bayou Grosse Tete, La., on Friday, Dec. 18, Chas. A. Slack, in the 33d year of his age.

FURS! FURS!!
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY
Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season.
If you wish to get A DOLLAR'S WORTH for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
call and make your purchases at
NOS. 75 AND 77 MAIDEN-LANE,
where the best goods are sold at astonishingly low prices.
Do not be deceived by advertisements of other houses pretending to sell better goods than any one else.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will sell as good articles as can be had in this City, and at prices so much lower that a person wholly unacquainted with Furs cannot but see a great difference.
MARK J. KING.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS OFFERED CHEAP.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The entire stock of Dry-Goods of FENTON, LEE & CO., At Nos. 32 and 34 Vesey-st.,
Comprising a DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Is offered to close out in one lot
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
J. H. MAHONY, Assignee.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!!
CONTINUATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF J. H. HARLEY'S ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES, and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City Trade. At No. 34 John-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

NECK-TIES AND GLOVES.
OUR RETAIL SALES will continue until Jan. 1, 1858.
As our sales in ordinary times are confined exclusively to large jobbing houses, we are now enabled to retail our goods at, *or even less than, one-half the usual retail prices,* as the following rates will show:
BLACK SILK, ENGLISH MOIRE AND FANCY TIES, 2s.
ALL SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE, once around, at 38 cents each.
Rich Byron ties with fancy ends, (our best goods,) 68c.
ALBERT TIES, twice around, from 36 to 80 cents.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES from 30 to 75 cents.
SCARFS, in various styles, from 75 cents to $1 75.
Also an invoice of HEAVY WINTER GLOVES, superior goods, at low rates.
SMITH & BROUWER, Importers and Manufacturers, No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

CLOSING SALE,
No. 241 BROADWAY, Until 1st January.
PATON & CO.
Will sell for cash only, at cost and less than cost,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY CLUB LECTURE.—Mr. George Wm. Boyd will, by request, repeat his lecture on *The Life and Genius of Thomas Hood*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be procured at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
PHILIP H. BOWNE, Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

CHINESE ROOMS—NO. 539 BROADWAY.
THE MORMON WAR, ILLUSTRATED BY A GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS.
Elder Van Dusen will deliver a lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1858.
Subject—*The Political Movements of the Mormons.*
Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.
Some hundred or more of the employes belonging to the bookbinding establishment of E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York, were presented each with a chance in Ranney's great American Gift Book Enterprise, No. 285 Broadway. Such generosity ought not to go unnoticed by the press in general. We wish E. W. & Sons a happy and prosperous new-year.

STOLEN—FROM THE EVERETT HOUSE, ON THE night of the 1st inst., a porte-monnaie, containing a Bank of Nova Scotia $5 note, and $12 to $15 in American gold, silver, and small bills. For any information leading to its recovery, communicated to the proprietor of the Everett House, a liberal reward will be given.

EDGAR A. POE LITERARY CLUB MEET at their rooms, No. 36 4th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Young men wishing to join, and those who were previously notified, will apply as above. By order.

Second Edition ready To-Day.
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR,
Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army of the Revolution, United States Senator, Vice-President of the United States, &c.
BY JAMES PARTON,
Author of the "Life of Horace Greeley," "Humorous Poetry of the English Language," &c. Crown 8vo. 696 pp. Cloth. With Portraits on Steel, And Illustrations on Wood. Price, in Plain Cloth, $1 75; half calf, marble edges, $2 75; full calf, $3 50.
Perhaps no man ever lived in America, whose life afforded material for a more intensely interesting biography than that of Aaron Burr. "What a career," [illegible] says the Boston *Post*, "what a career he accomplished! One of the best officers of the Revolution, the most shrewd, keen, indefatigable and successful of all the greatest lawyer that ever practiced in New-York; the very personification of courtliness and fascination of manner, handsome, elegant, amiable and accomplished; with a singular power over all who came within his influence; with a will and body of iron, daring, [illegible], calculating, and always equal to any [illegible] time, he entered politics without a [illegible] fame. In politics, as in all previous conditions, he rose rapidly to eminence, and had almost attained the very apex of the pyramid when he fell—and for years [illegible] became a by-word for all that was foul and wicked. Still he went on in life, and though [illegible] so poor as to suffer the very worst miseries of poverty, the want of a meal, the want of a single [illegible] ited with all the misfortunes of [illegible] annoyances and oppressions of French and English officials—though, after his return to New-York, he was [illegible] ed and despised by the unthinking crowd, many of whom had feasted at his table—though he lived [illegible] to extreme old age, the rejected of society and bereft of the idols of his heart—no man and no woman ever heard him murmur or complain, ever saw him otherwise than cheerful and cheerful, generous in giving, [illegible] and instructive in conversation, [illegible] last. He was true—game to the [illegible]." [illegible] the Boston *Post*, was Aaron Burr. When the first edition of Parton's Life of Burr was issued three weeks since, the *Home Journal* pronounced it a work of "intense interest," and predicted that it would be "everywhere read, pondered, praised, censured, criticised and admired." This prediction is being rapidly fulfilled. The first edition was exhausted immediately, and the second (issued to-day) is already partly ordered in advance, while the leading papers are devoting columns to reviews of the book. The New-York *Observer* pronounces it "one of the most fascinating biographies of a bad man ever written," adding that "its pages are all brilliant, captivating, exciting, and often intensely interesting." The New-York *Tribune* closes a review of over four columns with very high compliments to Mr. Parton, such as—"He has performed his task with the zeal of an antiquary and the taste of an artist. The irksome details of political life have been carefully sifted, and a certain fine vitalizing genius has given animation and harmony to the mass." "His honesty of purpose is no less conspicuous than his originality of expression and illustration." "He certainly possesses a rare talent for biographical delineation." The New-York *Evangelist*, at the close of a review of over a column, styles it "a story more exciting than romance, and which, even without any elaborate moral, will carry its own terrible lesson." The New-York *Courier* says: "The history of his life and times is complete; [illegible] is exhausted." The Boston *Journal* says: "As an interesting biography, no work lately published begins to equal it." The New York *Commissioner* says: "It is certainly the most deeply interesting, fascinating book that has been laid upon our table in many a long day;" also, "It is impossible to open the book without being captivated. Its historical pages have the attractiveness of the most exciting fiction." The Boston [illegible] says: "We have rarely perused a biography of such absorbing interest." The Hartford *Press* regards it as "among the ablest biographies of our time." The Boston *Transcript* says it is "of peculiar and absorbing interest." The Washington *Era* says: "No work which we have lately seen is more interesting or more readable." The Boston *Post* says: "A more interesting, nay, fascinating volume than the one in hand we have rarely met with;" also: "The story of Burr, in itself, could not but arouse the most prosy pen to power and enthusiasm; but we can truly say that not until we had read this volume had we the slightest idea of Mr. Parton's ability, either as a compiler or a historian;" also: "It is impossible not to read after one has begun;" also: "We can assure our readers that they will find it of almost unequaled interest." The Philadelphia *City Item* says it has "an intense and varied interest, not surpassed by the most [illegible] work of fancy." The Philadelphia *Press* styles it "[illegible] a model biography," and numerous other papers [illegible] in like manner to the absorbing interest of "Parton's Life and Times of Aaron Burr."
Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE.—The subscriber has for sale a complete assortment of books, comprising a selection of the principal publications, which are selling at very low prices. Also, every variety of note, letter and cap paper, at prices varying from $1 25 to $3 50 per ream. A gift with every book or ream of paper worth from 25c. to $50. Any person sending an order for 10 books will receive a book and gift extra. We sell books at lower prices and distribute a larger amount of gifts than at any gift book store in this or any other City. Catalogues sent to any address. Bills of all solvent Banks taken at par. J. S. ANDREWS, No. 146 Nassau-st., (near the City Hall,) New-York.

CARD.—FINE SHIRTS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER by D. W. CANFIELD, formerly of Maiden-lane. Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call, get measured and suited; a trial is only necessary to be satisfied. No machine-work, made entirely by hand. Also, on hand a general stock of gentlemen's fine furnishing goods. No. 74 Chambers-st., near Broadway, east side.

GRACE FREE CHURCH LECTURES, WILLIAMSBURG.—The 5th Lecture—Subject, *Young America*—by Rev. D. A. Tyng, of Philadelphia, will be delivered in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR California and South Pacific Coast, per U. S. [illegible] MOSES TAYLOR will close at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of January, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC-PRESSURE PLATES FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth is dispensed with. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.
The Assignees at COLUMBIAN HALL, NO. 281 GRAND-ST.,
Have determined to continue the GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS through the entire month of January, when they will positively close the concern, during which time they will sell the balance of Winter Stock at any price to suit the public, in order to clear it all out. It comprises, in part, RICH DARK SILKS, FRENCH MERINOS, PARAMATTAS AND ALPACAS, SAXONY ALL-WOOL AND COTTON-AND-WOOL PLAIDS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
Merchants wishing to purchase the balance of the stock, which consists, in part, of a fine line of SPRING DRESS GOODS, can secure, in connection with it, this very favorite business stand, and will apply to WELLINGTON CLAPP, No. 81 Chambers-st., or to C. G. HOOK, Assignees.

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FOR BARGAINS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
5,000 Embroidered Sets, from 75 cents to $3 50 each.
5,000 Embroidered Collars, from 50 cents to [illegible] each.
500 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
500 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched, $3 25 and $5 per dozen.
300 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $3 50 to $4 per dozen.

SILKS REDUCED YET AGAIN.
Elegant Side-band SILK ROBES to $20, formerly sold $40.
Elegant Flounced Black SILK ROBES to $18, previously sold at $30.
Extra Rich Side-band SILK ROBES to $25, reduced from $60.
Beautiful shades, light colors, plain SILKS, to $1 per yard.
All which will be found desirable bargains.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, THE CLEARING-OUT SALE.
The balance of our stock Of handsome Cloth and Velvet Cloaks Will be offered from this day, Without regard to value.
Ladies will please to call At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
4-4 Gala Plaids, high colors, at 2s. per yard.
French Merinos, all colors, at 5s. per yard.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, at 3s. 6d. per yard.
Prints, entire new patterns, at 6d. per dress.
Also, De Laines in great variety, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED SETS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
300 Embroidered French Swiss sets, at $3, worth $6.
200 Embroidered French Swiss sets, at $4 and $5, worth $8.
100 Embroidered French Swiss sets, very fine, at $6, worth $10.
A large lot of Lace sets, from $3 to [illegible].
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS HDKFS. AND COLLARS.
A small lot selected especially for the retail trade, will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 4, at very low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

DRY GOODS, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, cashmere, blankets, flannels, muslins, prints, de laines, ginghams, table-cloths, napkins, towels, diapers, second and third mourning, [illegible], for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 46 Catharine-st.

SHELL MANTILLAS, CENTRAL LACE AND [illegible] [illegible] GEORGE A. HEARN, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT will take place at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, in aid of the following [illegible]

[illegible] Orphan Asylum. [illegible] Aid Society.

The entire proceeds of the Concert will be donated as above, the expenses being defrayed by individual contributions.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $3; a lady's ticket, $1; a gentleman's ticket, $1 50. To be obtained only of the Committee of Arrangements.

COMMITTEE:

[illegible]	Chas. Christmas,	Wm. H. Cary,
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chas. Congdon,
[illegible]	C. W. Bend,	A. M. White,
[illegible]	J. W. Benson,	Chas. Stanton,
[illegible]	J. S. Wyman,	P. E. Weisel,
[illegible]	Samuel Sloan,	A. Cooke Hull,
[illegible]	H. E. Vail,	S. E. Berdell,
[illegible]	E. B. B. Lyman,	J. R. Value,
[illegible]	Samuel McLean,	Jas. W. Greene,
[illegible]	Theo. Polhemus,	H. Kemp,
[illegible]	A. B. Buckingham,	R. W. Ropes,
[illegible]	Edward Lambert,	Wm. M. Newell,
[illegible]	Geo. A. Jarvis,	Henry Sheldon,
[illegible]	C. A. Townsend,	A. V. Blake,
[illegible]	Luke W. Thomas,	L. E. Miller,
[illegible]	David M. Stone,	C. J. Lowrey,
[illegible]	Edwd. W. Fiske,	P. J. Armour,
[illegible]	J. Van Anden,	N. Knight,
[illegible]	[illegible] Putnam,	T. S. Nelson,
[illegible]	Ira Smith,	J. Buckwitz,
[illegible]	C. M. Hasgrove,	J. E. Vail,
[illegible]	Chas. H. Farley,	Theo. R. Halsey,
[illegible]	Henry Polhemus,	H. Kitching,
[illegible]	Wm. Cooper,	F. Wells,
[illegible]	Benj. Wyman,	G. H. Dana,
[illegible]	John Marlseck,	Chas. F. Thomas.
[illegible] Wood,	J. C. Bellard,	
P. W. Jones,	Jos. Howard, Jr.	

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL .... Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director .... J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 5,
THE BRIGAND CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette ... 25 cents. | Pit .... 12 cents.
TUESDAY, Jan. 5,
Will be revived the grand National Drama of PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
After which an entertainment entitled the GEMS OF THE ARENA.
To conclude with the New Drama entitled the SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of THE PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

DODWORTH'S SALOON,

No. 806 BROADWAY.
THE COUNTESS DE BIENVILLE.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1858,
On which occasion she will introduce, for the first time in America, Mozart's GRAND SONATE, (No. 15,)
CARNIVAL OF VENICE, by Herts.
HOME, SWEET HOME, by Thalberg.
[illegible] Grand Sonata in C-B.
[illegible] by some of the [illegible] Italian Opera and a grand orchestra. Tickets One Dollar [illegible] $1 50, to be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7; Concert commencing at 8.

[illegible] HALL, No. [illegible] BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
[illegible] ARCTIC VOYAGES, [illegible] CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

CROWDS OF VISITORS
at the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED
GREEK SLAVE
and over one hundred
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
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No. 548 Broadway.

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NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.

Exhibition of FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Exhibition of British Art IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE

And the famous DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
DAY AND EVENING, No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

[illegible] Nymphs, are a few among the hundred [illegible] works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this Society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,

beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock, and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.

Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st.; [illegible] No. 16 Beekman-st.; JOHN C. FORCE, [illegible] Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Committee of Management:

THOMAS DIXON,	JOSEPH FOWLER,
ANTHONY BARCLAY,	ED. F. SANDERSON,
[illegible] CUTHBERTSON,	JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. BEALES, M. D.,	WILLIAM YOUNG,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES,	HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH C. WELLS,	ROBERT BAGE,
EDWARD WALKER,	M. B. BURNETT,
ROBERT WALLER,	R. H. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON,	GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL,	C. H. WEBB,

J. S. MILFORD,
EDWARD F. WARD,
Chairman of Charitable Committee.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—CHANGE OF PLACE.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 1½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 1½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-'58.—The second concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have [illegible] their services: Madame M. JOHNSON GRAEVER, Pianist; Signor LABOCETTA, and Signor GASSIER. Conductor, Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By Order.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.—VALENTINE AND ORSON, [illegible] the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; [illegible] Mrs. C. Howard. [illegible] at 3 o'clock, TEMPTATION; OR, THE [illegible]. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family. Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH [illegible] New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widows' and orphans' fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, [illegible] and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible], 1858. Tickets may be procured of all the members or of the officers.

HENRY A. [illegible], President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 39 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl-st.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. [illegible]. Any kind and number of instruments furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, [illegible] Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection [illegible] above all other exhibitions [illegible] to be [illegible] Open day and evening.

[illegible] NOT FAIL TO SEE [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, regular opera night,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE and IL TROVATORE.
First appearance as Basilio of
CARL FORMES.
Only night of the whole of Rossini's opera
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

Rosina .... Mme. La Grange
Figaro .... Sig. Gassier
Almaviva .... Sig. Labocetta
Basilio .... Carl Formes
Bartolo .... Sig. Rocco

During the music lesson Mme. La Grange will sing the celebrated Hungarian Variations, and at the end of the Opera the La Grange Polka.

To be followed by the fourth act of
IL TROVATORE.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Siboll's stationery store, No. 29 Wall-st. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

To-day will be sold the $1 50 seats; on Wednesday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

On Thursday—Cheap Opera night. German Opera, MARTHA, by La Grange and Formes.

On Friday—First night of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CHEAP OPERA.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock.
FIFTY CENTS OPERA NIGHT.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
EXTRA NIGHT.
MARTHA.
MADAME LAGRANGE. CARL FORMES.

Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the public that, by special arrangement the above great artists, desirous of lending their aid towards popularizing the German Opera, and for the special gratification of the German citizens,

AN EXTRA AND ONLY NIGHT

will be given on THURSDAY next, of Flotow's celebrated opera of

MARTHA.

when the price of admission to all parts of the Academy, without reserve, (including parquet, balcony, boxes and family circle,) has been fixed at the uniform charge of

FIFTY CENTS.
AMPHITHEATRE, 25 CENTS,

which naturally will be the only occasion on which these great artists can be heard at cheap Opera prices.

CARD.

The Director repeats that notwithstanding the gratuitous services on the night of Mme. La Grange and Carl Formes, it is doubtful whether the expenses can be made, and he is seriously dissuaded from "spoiling" the regular Opera prices by this dangerous movement. Mr. Ullman has, however, so much confidence in the good sense of the public in general, who must be aware of the necessity of retaining the established prices on regular Opera nights, rendered imperious by the high expenses, that he is sure the step he has taken will not be considered a "reduction of prices," but prove a sincere desire on his part to afford an intellectual and refined entertainment to the masses, in whom by these means a love of music might be engendered.

On Wednesday, Carl Formes in the BARBER OF SEVILLE and the fourth act of IL TROVATORE.

On Friday, first night of Rossini's far-famed Opera of L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

THIS EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the Italian Benevolent Society.
PROGRAMME:
FIRST PART.

Duet, "Don Pasquale," .... Donizetti
Signori GASSIER and ROCCO.
"Romanza," .... Mercadante
Signor BIGNARDI.
Cavatina, "Lucia di Lammermoor," .... Donizetti
Signora CAIROLI.
Aria, "La Trombetta del Postiglione," .... Rocco
Signor ROCCO.
Duet, "Il Trovatore," .... Verdi
Signora D'ANGRI and Signor BIGNARDI.
Fantasia, "Traviata," for the Harp .... Dediletis
Signor DEDILETIS.
Duet, "Giuletta e Romeo," .... Bellini
Signora D'ANGRI and CAIROLI.
SECOND PART.
Duet, "I Marinari," .... Rossini
Signori LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
Romanza, "Maria di Rudenz," .... Donizetti
Signor ARDAVANI.
Fantasia, "Lucia di Lammermoor," Piano .... Prudent
Madame MADELEINE GRAEVER.
Romanza, "Il Segno," (first time in America,) .... Mercadante
Signor GASSIER.
With Solos for Violoncello and Piano, by Signori LABOCETTA and ABELLA.
Aria, "La Donna del Lago," (first time in America,) .... Rossini
Signora D'ANGRI.
Duet, "Louisa Miller," .... Verdi
Signora CAIROLI and Signor ARDAVANI.
Terzetto finale, "Barbiere," .... Rossini
Signora D'ANGRI, Signori GASSIER and LABOCETTA.

Signor ABELLA will preside at the Piano-forte.
Tickets $1 each. For sale at the door, and at the principal music stores.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1858.
Positively the last week but one of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

Antoine .... as .... Sawney Box and the Clown
Jerome .... as .... Old Hoeple and Old Beppy
Marietta Zanfretta, V. Chiarini, A. Lehman.
Comic pantomime, THE COOPERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
The Christmas piece, THE GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Positively the last grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance will take place on SATURDAY next, Jan. 9.

PIERCE & MARSTON'S

GRAND ORIGINAL
ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE
ARCTIC REGIONS.

As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 585 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools.

This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country.

Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES will be delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture room, Astor-place, east of Broadway.

Jan. 5, by J. McClintock, D. D.
Jan. 12, by Dudley S. Tyng, D. D.
Jan. 19, by J. P. Durbin, D. D.
Jan. 26, (The name will be seasonably announced.)
Feb. 2, by W. H. Milburn, D. D.
Feb. 9, by T. L. Cuyler, D. D.
Feb. 16, by Rev. J. B. Wakely.
To commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets for one lecture, 50 cents, admitting two persons; for the course, $2 75, admitting two; can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry st.; at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d st., east of 8th-av.; of any of the Managers, or at the door on each evening. For the Ladies' Union Aid Society for Aged and Infirm.

N. B.—The subject will be given in advance of each lecture; on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, by Dr. McClintock—*Conservatism.*

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—TUESDAY—The Comedy of THE COMICAL COUNTESS, the best new success with Mr. C. Mathews and Mrs. Davenport. The highly-successful Burlesque of COLUMBUS, with Mr. Brougham, Mr. M. Smith, and Mrs. Davenport. And, first time, the two-act Farce of TOO LATE FOR DINNER, with the three great comedians, Mathews, Burton, and Brougham.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS' BENEFIT and last night but one, at BURTON'S, on THURSDAY next. A new Comedietta, TAKING BY STORM; the personation Farce of HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR, in which Mr. C. MATHEWS will fill four characters and sing three comic songs, with other pieces, in which Mr. Burton, Mr. Brougham and Mrs. Davenport will appear. Box book now open.

ANNIVERSARY OF GEO. WASHINGTON Lodge No. 285 F. and A. M., at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered; also singing, music, &c. Dodworth's Brass Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets may be had free at the door. The Masonic fraternity and ladies and gentlemen are invited.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

FURS.

NO. 33 MAIDEN-LANE, THREE DOORS FROM NASSAU-STREET.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS,
AT THE
NEW-YORK FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 33 Maiden-lane.

The balance of Ladies' Fancy Furs to be sold at auction on Jan. 7, inst., THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, and to continue on the following TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of next week, and so continue until the stock is all disposed of. Every article warranted as represented—all of this season's manufacture.

Such goods for quality were never known to be sold under the hammer.

Stock consists of
HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c., &c., &c., &c.,
made into Mantillas, Victorines, half Capes, Muffs, Cuffs.

Also, gentlemen's Caps of every description, Gloves, Foot Muffs, Sleigh and Lap Robes.

Every article that can be found in a first-class warehouse. THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST CHANCE.
THE BALANCE OF THE FUR STOCK
belonging to
JOHN N. GENIN
Will be sold during the present week
At his Fur Emporium,
No. 386 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES AND THE SEASON.

The stock comprises a rich assortment of all the well-known Fashionable Furs of the world, made up with great care, displaying a style, taste and superior elegance unequaled on this continent.

Children's Furs, Lap and Sleigh Robes, &c., in great abundance.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS.—La[illegible] Writing Class this day at 11 o'clock. Terms [illegible] Apply at the new rooms, No. 362 Broadway, corner of [illegible].

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the late firm in the liquidation of its affairs.

WILLIAM R. TRAVERS.
LEONARD W. JEROME.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the provisions of Article first of Title first of Chapter fourth of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is C. KOWALSKI. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and public and private securities, and all other financial transactions incident to the Stock, Exchange and Brokerage business. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and LEONARD W. JEROME, both of whom reside in the City of New-York, are the only special partners, and CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, the only general partner in said partnership; and they three are all the partners interested therein. The said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS has contributed the sum of $20,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and the said LEONARD W. JEROME has also contributed thereto as capital the further sum of $20,000 in cash. The said partnership will commence on the 1st day of January, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1859, and its principal place of business is to be situated in the City of New-York.

CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI.
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS.
LEONARD W. JEROME.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO. New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

MARCUS SPRING.
(Of the late firm of Spring, Beadley & Buffum.)
FLOYD BAILEY.
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOSEPH W. CLARK.
EDWARD DODGE.
LUTHER C. CLARK.
JAY COOKE.
THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON.
JOHN D. MAXWELL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, expires this day by its own limitation. The books of the firm will remain with CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, who will settle its affairs, and who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

LORING S. WILLIAMS, } General
CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, } Partners.
DAVID B. CUNNINGHAM, }
SIDNEY H. BLANCHARD.
DAVID S. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.

The undersigned has resumed business on his own account, in which his brothers, LORING S. and CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, will also have an interest. He has for the present taken the store heretofore occupied by Williams & Cunningham, and will continue in the same trade. DAVID S. WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Owing to the state of Mr. F. T. SARGENT'S health, the partnership of BACON, SARGENT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. JOHN R. BACON is authorized to use the signature of the firm, in settlement of pending business and outstanding accounts.

TIMOTHY DARLING.
A. MALLORY.
J. R. BACON.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. F. T. SARGENT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN.
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

RENEWAL OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOONEN GRAVES & CO., and which expired by its own limitation on the 31st December, is this day renewed with seventy-five thousand dollars additional capital, contributed by the senior of the firm.

R. BOONEN GRAVES,
R. EMMET, Jr.,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. JOS. W. HARTLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of WILSON & BRAINE, for the importation of English Earthenware and China, and the transaction of a general Shipping and Commission Business.

WM. H. WILSON,
J. WENTWORTH BRANIE,
JOHN B. WILSON,
No. 87 Pearl-st.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

CURTIS B. LOWERRE WAS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our house.

LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.,
Nos. 40 Gold st. and 123 Church-st.
ABRAHAM LOWERRE. OSCAR F. HAWLEY.
CHRISTOPHER [illegible]. CURTIS B. LOWERRE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts may be settled with either of the undersigned. JOHN VAN BUREN.
Jan. 1, 1858—No. 9 Nassau-st. H. W. ROBINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

R. S. MILLER HAS WITHDRAWN, THIS day, from the firm of T. PANPERNOS & CO. Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co. New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP ON STATEN ISLAND—A farm of 40 acres, with good improvements, finely situated and commanding an extensive land and water prospect. The house is in perfect order. A good dwelling in this City would be taken in payment. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, ON the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, one room 75x25 feet; four rooms, 25x20 feet, all well lighted. Inquire at Hat Manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., or No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—NEW STORES AND LOFTS, SUITABLE for wholesale jobbing business, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st., near Nassau. Buildings will be ready for occupancy on or before Feb. 1. First-class in every respect. Inquire of B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 152 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar, fronting on Nos. 26 Beekman and 18 Spruce sts.; 150 feet deep; possession, if required, on the 1st of February. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 18 LISPENARD-ST., A FEW unfurnished rooms to quiet families. Also, a front parlor, with basement.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 90 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of Paper, Blank Book and Stationery articles, at low prices. Account Books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries of all sizes, for 1858—some convenient style for gifts. RICH & LOUTRELL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS [illegible] to commence the year, can be furnished with [illegible] parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 22 Broadway,
Will sell, on
TUESDAY, Jan. 5,

An entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and ready-made Clothing of the best materials and descriptions, all to be sold for cash without reserve.

ALSO,

A full assortment of other seasonable goods, to which the particular attention of the trade is invited.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale, at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 5, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and 3 rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, book cases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of first quality Furs and Skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees. E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. will sell, on THIS DAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock, Hudson Bay sable, mink, and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps, the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID Household furniture, cost over $9,000, TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, embracing the entire elegant contents of the residence No. 153 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs. The Parlor, Chamber and Library furniture is richly carved rosewood throughout, among which are four costly rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, velvet, &c., all in perfect order; two splendid rosewood piano-fortes. Dining-room all in oak, of every description; silver-ware, rich China, cut-glass, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash, rain or shine. For full particulars, see the *Herald.*

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, rosewood secretary-bookcases, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rosewood parlor suites, gilt frame pier glasses, mahogany tete-a-tetes, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding, gilt-frame mirrors, oil-paintings.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA, AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., a large assortment of all kinds, white granite, and common ware, glass ware, Britannia ware, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit City and country merchants. Sale positive, without reserve. Goods well packed for shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Jan. 5,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier,* and *Morning Express.*

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a well-selected stock of boots, shoes and rubbers; also, several invoices of stock goods. Sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogues.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND have duly assigned to us for the benefit of creditors all the property of the said Bank in the United States, or on the way thereto, and all the claims and demands of said Bank against all persons living or transacting business therein. Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, Jr., of Glasgow, our Attorney in fact, may be found at the office of Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
JAMES THOMSON.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONKLIN, Pres.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute No. 264 Madison-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be presented and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

$5.—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantees to train all stiffness or trembling out of any hand, and give such full command that every student can write a rapid business style with ease and elegance. Private lessons from $10 to $15. One $5 seat vacant for this evening.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE supplies schools and families with competent teachers, tutors and governesses, schools with pupils and parents with school circulars. Teachers wishing engagements should apply immediately. A teacher of music wanted to go to Arkansas. SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

THE ONLY SYSTEM OF DRAWING from Natural Scenery that can be thoroughly mastered in 16 or 20 hour's lessons, that is really desirable and approved by artists and all who learn it, is taught by Mr. WOOD, at No. 231 6th-av. It is really delightful to see the many beautiful views from Nature by his pupils, as they return from their travels.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 26. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

HOME AND EDUCATION FOR TWO OR THREE CHILDREN, on moderate terms, in a healthy location, thirteen miles from the City, and near a depôt on the Harlem Railroad. First class references. Address F. M. W., Fordham P.O., Westchester County.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 6 EAST 10TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, offering good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Stanford's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioner or Commissioners in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder $8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal 5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 378, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 158 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$82 50
2,578 feet [illegible] Hemlock Timber	28 61
1,660 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, Frames	8 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 6 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
2 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
9 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
1 Paddle Gates, [illegible]; 6 Pullocks, $1 50	[illegible]
55 Picks, $59 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $0	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
256 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
292 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 3 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 3 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, } Canal
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, }
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—New-York, Jan 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No. 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 21, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election.

By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.—The annual election for directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

A. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!—S. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 48 Beekman-st., New-York.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter cheap, in Westchester County. Apply to the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,466 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1857.

GAS AND SMITHS' COAL.—50 TO 60 TONS for sale, in lots to suit, at a low price. It is under cover and in good order. Apply to PHILLIPS & OAKLEY, No. [illegible] 4th-av., or at No. 33 Merchants' Exchange, (Basement.)

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] 4th-st., corner of Macdougal. [illegible] on Monday, [illegible]

GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858. W. H. DUSENBERRY, [illegible]

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec. [illegible], 1857.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. [illegible] all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled [illegible] Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.

Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

[illegible] DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of [illegible] which shall have been deposited at least three months [illegible] the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500 will be paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.

Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 30 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, President.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 22, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the six months ending Nov. 30, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after Jan. 5.

CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. (3½) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Co., (Ocean Bank Building) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand. JESSE PAULMIER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 28, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.—Notice.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared this day, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 5th of January. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 9th January. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order. R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 96 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OF TWELVE PER CENT. BY the National Fire Insurance Co., payable Thursday, the 7th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Town of Steubenville, Ohio, due Jan. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

By order of the Board.
DAN. V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 420 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 13th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Notice to California [illegible].—W. F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, [illegible] the same to Sacramento City, and [illegible] in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and charge [illegible] to this City.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,770,842 96
Average amount of Specie.... 2,337,219 39
Average amount of Circulation.... 164,877 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,573,755 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$636,377 00
Average amount of Specie.... 77,314 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 51,365 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 243,693 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$467,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie.... 51,636 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,312 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 312,868 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,666,924 39
Average amount of Specie.... 2,305,100 24
Notes Late Bank of America....$23,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....$49,186 } 72,734 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,956,431 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$10,814,920 31
Average amount of Specie.... 2,090,015 83
Average amount of Circulation.... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,309,056 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$832,663 14
Average amount of Specie.... 254,140 34
Average amount of Circulation.... 74,810 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 501,739 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,262,677 83
Average amount of Specie.... 786,769 19
Average amount of Circulation.... 202,708 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,300,222 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,558,118 91
Average amount of Specie.... 291,109 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 85,117 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,231,323 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,411,407 33
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]6,866 85
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]2,192 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,904,922 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,179,436 62
Average amount of Specie.... 870,393 56
Average amount of Circulation.... 327,250 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,551,459 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,369,295 97
Average amount of Specie.... 327,341 83
Average amount of Circulation.... 227,473 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,390,239 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 25,114 17
Average amount of Circulation.... 80,461 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 177,118 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,272,941 44
Average amount of Specie.... 168,784 43
Average amount of Circulation.... 166,570 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 779,398 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]2,492 73
Average amount of Specie.... 59,294 43
Average amount of Circulation.... 71,149 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 186,114 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,611,671 66
Average amount of Specie.... 516,563 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 252,712 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,562,779 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$545,864 34
Average amount of Specie.... 97,577 30
Average amount of Circulation.... 136,462 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 397,042 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,880,457 26
Average amount of Specie.... 514,161 23
Average amount of Circulation.... 16,983 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,709,741 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,677,186 39
Average amount of Specie.... 920,045 69
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,356 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,208,449 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,46[illegible],486 09
Average amount of Specie.... 306,869 65
Average amount of Circulation.... 113,770 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,211,696 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,365,050 77
Average amount of Specie.... 283,654 42
Average amount of Circulation.... 105,020 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,155,160 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$561,506 20
Average amount of Specie.... 133,705 85
Average amount of Circulation.... 33,372 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 436,891 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,159,055 26
Average amount of Specie.... 207,623 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 81,090 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 643,494 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,025,800 40
Average amount of Specie.... 261,532 40
Average amount of Circulation.... 134,015 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,656,761 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts....$661,734 54
Average amount of Specie.... 144,166 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 88,763 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 551,763 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,842,838 36
Average amount of Specie.... 450,633 38
Average amount of Circulation.... 191,131 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,386,262 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,280,675 95
Average amount of Specie.... 1,421,669 72
Average amount of Circulation.... 270,979 33
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,725,671 32
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$718,830 00
Average amount of Specie.... 130,189 50
Average amount of Circulation.... 95,398 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 398,658 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,362,565 61
Average amount of Specie.... 209,875 26
Average amount of Circulation.... 159,821 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 820,409 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,513,030 55
Average amount of Specie.... 594,589 80
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.... 231,648 84
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,661,665 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIBSON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$637,336 32
Average amount of Specie.... 32,856 30
Average amount of Circulation.... 103,363 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 341,426 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of January, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,892,074 59
Average amount of Specie.... 536,337 41
Average amount of Circulation.... 23,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,641,707 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
CHAS. STARK NEWELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,494,259 79
*Average amount of Specie.... 1,966,726 37
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 224,321 10
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,649,220 47
* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,532,266 57
Average amount of Specie.... 435,319 28
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 110,119 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,026,238 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,881,748 89
Average amount of Specie.... 1,880,873 98
Average amount of Circulation.... 206,027 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,797,788 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,174,860 37
Average amount of Specie.... 161,860 61
Average amount of Circulation.... 90,672 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 731,883 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,067,729 94
Average amount of Specie.... 376,942 10
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 68,003 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,082,363 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$267,262 77
Average amount of Specie.... 33,794 53
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,465 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 144,750 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$350,052 92
Average amount of Specie.... 64,720 59
Average amount of Circulation.... 43,239 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 111,800 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$244,331 14
Average amount of Specie.... 31,237 14
Average amount of Circulation.... 103,613 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 208,116 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,177,550 95
Average amount of Specie.... 196,033 31
Average amount of Circulation.... 81,898 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 582,412 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$409,181 41
Average amount of Specie.... 105,997 94
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,083 50
Average amount of Deposits.... 253,942 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. J. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$804,369 46
Average amount of Specie.... 176,917 82
Average amount of Circulation.... 131,905 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 603,681 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,777,167 21
Average amount of Specie.... 491,256 27
Average amount of Circulation.... 157,805 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,661,426 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$475,052 02
Average amount of Specie.... 62,970 24
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,272 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 316,249 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,798,769 47
Average amount of Specie.... 922,765 15
Average amount of Circulation.... 82,164 66
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,321,649 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$786,796 37
Average amount of Specie.... 111,619 36
Average amount of Circulation.... 89,132 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 383,880 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$881,370 71
Average amount of Specie.... 365,653 58
Average amount of Circulation.... 132,486 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 618,823 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,506,683 00
Average amount of Specie.... 1,809,856 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 114,896 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,274,711 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,671,373 94
Average amount of Specie.... 126,685 96
Average amount of Circulation.... 239,052 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 556,501 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,585,961 60
Average amount of Specie.... 473,135 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 171,741 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,811,786 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1858.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13 1/2 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., secured.

DENTISTRY.

TO DENTISTS, &c.—TO BE SOLD FOR A judgment debt of $[illegible], the patents of Allen's Continuous Gum, with the reversion of the patentee's pawn-ticket of watch, for $[illegible], by D. W. JOBSON, Esq., late dentist to the British Court, of whom the whole process may be obtained, at No. [illegible] Fourth-st., New-York, for $1.

DR. FERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage.... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage.... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction THE UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in secondcabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13....1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13....1858	Wednesday, March 31....1858
Saturday, April 10....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 24....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 5....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19....1858	Wednesday, July 7....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.
The steamer ARAGO will receive Breadstuffs on freight at sailing vessel rates, until Thursday, the 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin....$60 | Third Class....$30
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 11 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's dock at Jersey City with the passengers at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.
The *Africa* will sail Jan. 20. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9 1/2 A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6 1/2 P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11 1/2 A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2 1/2 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 1/2 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6 1/2 and 11 1/2 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8 1/2 A. M. and 8 1/2 P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1 1/2 P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5 1/2 P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The *Florida*, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

GUANO
From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 203 and 519 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article.—As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it gently stimulates, while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are restored to a sound and healthy condition.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU. —HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—From the earliest ages stimulants have been resorted to as a means of reviving the energies of Nature. Of this fact, both sacred and profane history assure us. But the great difficulty has been to find an exhilarant which would produce the desired effect *continuously*, and entail no subsequent depression. This grand desideratum, sought for by every physician from the time of Galen to the present day, *is accomplished at last!* The LUCINA CORDIAL restores and permanently invigorates the broken-down system; nay, more, it replaces natural weakness with energy and strength. The desponding it revives, the feeble it endows with vigor; and the cheerfulness and strength which it restores or creates, it also preserves. To the sickly wife it imparts that degree of vital force necessary to the crowning joy and great object of matrimony. To the debilitated husband it gives the nervous and muscular energy which characterizes manhood. In all cases of nervous diseases, low spirits, indigestion, liver complaint, indisposition to mental exertion, lassitude, emaciation, impotence, &c.—in fact, in all complaints, acute and chronic, which depress and weigh down the mind and body, it is an absolute, infallible specific. Ladies of delicate constitution, subject to those derangements peculiar to the feeble of their sex, will obtain immediate relief from its use.
Persons wishing the Lucina Cordial, by sending a remittance to Dr. MAGNIN, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York, or to E. FLINT, druggist, corner of 9th-av., and 28th-st., can have it safely packed and sent to any part of the world. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.
Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhea, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 85 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated, $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

PAYMENT AFTER THE CURE.—DR. JOSEPH'S treatment and entire cure of all sorts of diseases, especially those given up by other doctors. Address or apply to Doctor JOSEPH GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 19 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property.
PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE.
Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c.
Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair.
All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857. —The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY. —Office No. 21 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.— Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1858, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

HARTFORD CITY COUPONS.—THE COUPONS due Jan. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at our office.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 43 William-st.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B. WARING, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$7,000—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on productive real estate in Greenwich, near Duane-st., worth double the amount. Apply to CHARLES JUDSON, No. 133 Nassau-st.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 15 Exchange-place.

$5,000 TO $7,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, either active or special, with this amount, in an old-established cash business. Address Y. Z., at this office.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 38 to 8 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES LOGAN and [illegible], his wife, plaintiffs, against JAMES CAMPBELL, WILLIAM D. LOGAN and others, defendants: In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, held on the 16th day of November last, (1857,) I, the subscriber, the referee in the said judgment named and thereby duly authorized, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February next, (1858,) at 12 o'clock at noon, the lot or parcel of land and premises, with the buildings thereon, in the said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, at the corner of Avenue C and Second-street, in said City, bounded easterly in front by said Avenue C; southerly by Second-street, and northerly and westerly by other ground (formerly) of said John Adamson, containing twenty feet and one half of an inch in front on Avenue C; twenty feet and one half an inch in the rear, fifty-two feet in length on Second-street, and fifty-two feet in length on said other ground of said John Adamson; with all the right and title of the parties to said action, and each of them in and to the ground lying between the ground above described and the middle of Avenue C and the middle of Second-street.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1857. B. W. BONNEY, Referee.
THOMPSON & WEEKS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d29-lawowTu*

SUPREME COURT.—MOSES CAMP, CALEB CAMP, and JOHN WOODFORD, against LEWIS R. BOYD and JAMES HUMPHREY, doing business under the name and style of the American Hoe Company.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be *filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York*, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 36 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixteen dollars, twenty-five cents, with interest thereon from October 10, 1857, and also for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars eleven cents, with interest thereon from December 12, 1857; and also for the further sum of thirty-six dollars eleven cents, with interest from the 26th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 4, 1858. ja5-lawowTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE WINSTED BANK against LEWIS R. BOYD and JAMES HUMPHREY, doing business under the name and style of the American Hoe Company.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 36 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and thirty dollars, with interest on twelve hundred dollars from September 9, 1857, on six hundred and fifty dollars from October 15, 1857, on fourteen hundred and fifty dollars from October 25, 1857, and on seven hundred and thirty dollars from the 13th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, January 4, 1858. ja5-lawowTu*

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM S. DAMEREL against MATTHEW L. CAVERT.—To MATTHEW L. CAVERT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 172 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, December, 1857.
LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
d29-lawowTu* No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS BURROUGHS, Plaintiff, against WHITSON COLYER and ABIGAIL his wife, and Timothy C. Youngs and Nancy his wife, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 16 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.
STERLING & THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 7th day of December, 1857. STERLING & THAYER,
d8-lawowTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.—WILLIAM H. HARISON against FRANCES D. HARISON, RICHARD F. HARISON, Roswell Green and Jane his wife, William H. Harison, Henry A. Harison, George L. Harison, Maria W. Harison, William H. Green, John Champlin Harison, Frances L. Harison, Richard Harison, Penelope M. Sherwood, William H. Harison, Jr., Minturn Harison, and Anna M. Harison and John Champlin Harison, William H. Harison and Thomas L. Harison, Administrators, &c., of Catharine J. Harison, deceased.—Summons for relief.—To WILLIAM H. GREEN, one of the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence in town of Canton in the said County, on the [illegible] day of August, in the year 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 2, 1857.
GOUV. M. OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d8-law10wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—GAVIN HOGG AGAINST GEORGE W. THATCHER.—Summons for demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine 76-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1857.
J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1857. d8-lawowTu*

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late C. A. HINDS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. E. HINDS and E. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place. D. E. HINDS,
o27-law6mTu* E. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM F. FLORENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 4 [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1857. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON,
ja5-law6mTu* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 2 Coenties-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated Dec. 24, 1857.
d28-law6mTu* JAMES DAVIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. [illegible] street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated July 11, 1857.
jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROWLAND J. NOE, late of the City of New-York, brush manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of JAMES H. NOE, No. 275 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
n24-law6mTu* CATHARINE M. NOE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. MOSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. 37 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1857.
JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator,
o27-law6mTu* ELIZA MOSER, Administratrix.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, FROM ON board steamboat *Armenia*, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31, a PACKAGE containing a Lady's Black Cloth Cloak, lined with silk (new,) and several other articles. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery, either by the Captain, on board, foot of Chambers-st.; or by JOHN L. SALISBURY, No. 67 Exchange-place.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE RECOVERY of the following (stolen) property, by H. D. CRANE & CO., No. 261 West 29th-st.: a tall, sorrel Horse with long switch tail, scarred withers; silver-plated Harness, with Dutch collar; Jenny Lind wagon, leather top, with blue cloth lining, wooden dash-board painted black; Buffalo robe, and plaid blanket.

CITY GOVERNMENT—1858.

THE ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

Mayor Tiemann at Work—New Appointments at the City Hall—The Two Boards of Common Council and the Supervisors in Session—No Message from the Mayor—Speeches of the Presidents, &c.

The Mayor reached his office at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The office was crowded with people—some interested in the appointments to be made, some attracted by curiosity, and others by a desire to shake hands with Mr. Tiemann and congratulate him upon his elevation. His Honor stood by the large desk in the northwest corner of the room; a bright fire was burning in his private office, and the chairs and table were arranged in the most orderly positions which those articles of furniture can be made to assume; but the new Mayor did not enter there. He received his friends, gave his orders, and signed the papers which were brought him, in the larger office.

The following are the officers in the Mayor's office, so far as they have been appointed:

First Marshal—Wm. H. Stevens, (reappointed.)
Second Marshal—Geo. Hinchman, (reappointed.)
Mayor's Clerk—Jeremiah H. Auld.
First Assistant Clerk—John Auburn.
Second Assistant Clerk—Richard Scott.
Third Assistant Clerk—Not yet appointed—will be named to-day.

The following policemen, formerly detailed for the Mayor's office, are still on duty there:

Lorenzo D. Place, Third Ward, Inspector of Carts.
William Hilyard, First Ward, Inspector of Junk Shops, &c.
James N. Croft, First Ward, Inspector of Carts.
Frederick Anderson, Fourteenth Ward, Inspector of Carts.
Edward M. Baldwin, Third Ward, Inspector of Hacks.
Daniel Horrigan, Fifth Ward, Inspector of Junk Shops, &c.

The officer last-named is not a member of the Metropolitan Police. He was one of the old Municipal Policemen, and his application to the Commissioners for an appointment has not been acted on.

The interpreter and four messengers who were employed in the Mayor's office by ex-Mayor Wood, have not been reappointed, nor have their places been filled. "There are six or seven officers," said Mr. Tiemann, "who appear to have been appointed without any ordinance authorizing their appointment. I want to examine into the validity of their appointment, and if I find that I have no right to appoint them, and that they are necessary in the office, I will apply to the Common Council to pass an ordinance authorizing their appointment. I want to do everything strictly in accordance with the law."

Mr. Tiemann appeared to be in excellent health, and performed the duties of his new position with becoming dignity.

Ex-Mayor Wood did not make his appearance. Mr. Tiemann at 5 o'clock dined, by invitation, at the Astor House with the Committee of Ten appointed by the Wall-street meeting to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

Organization of the Board of Supervisors.

The new Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock this morning and proceeded to organize. Supervisor Young was called to the Chair, and Joseph B. Young to act as Secretary.

Supervisor Bell then nominated Elijah F. Purdy as permanent Chairman. Supervisors Blunt and Tweed were appointed tellers. On the first ballot Mr. Purdy received 11 votes and was declared elected.

Mr. Purdy was not present in consequence of the death of his brother.

Supervisor Kennedy nominated Joseph B. Young for permanent Secretary to the Board. He received all the votes and was declared elected.

Supervisor Tweed moved to ballot for a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Supervisor Kennedy opposed it, as it was contrary to the agreement entered into by the members. He moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried.

Supervisor Blunt moved to appoint a Committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Board of Supervisors were ready to transact business, which was carried, and Supervisors Blunt and Briggs were appointed.

The Committee retired and in a few minutes returned and announced that the Mayor would communicate with them at the next meeting.

Supervisor Kennedy moved the adoption of the rules of the previous Board for the present, and to refer them to a Committee for revision. Carried.

The Clerk was directed to apply to the Common Council for suitable rooms for meeting in, and for clerical accommodations.

A Committee consisting of Supervisors Bell and Tweed was appointed, to wait upon Mr. Purdy and inform him of his election.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The following is a list of the names of the new Board of Supervisors:

Democrats.	*Opposition.*
Elijah F. Purdy,	Orison Blunt,
Walter Roche,	Thos. B. Stillman,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Augustus Weisman,
Wm. W. Conner,	Peter P. Voorhis,
John R. Briggs,	Wm. Stewart,
Wm. M. Tweed.	John A. Kennedy.

Organization of the Board of Aldermen.

The new Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing. On motion of Alderman Gregory, Alderman McSpedon was appointed Chairman.

Alderman McSpedon called the Board to order, and Alderman Tucker moved that the Board proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The Chairman appointed Aldermen Tucker and Hoffman tellers.

The vote for Permanent President was then taken with the following result:

Alderman Clancy, 9; P. Galagher, 1; Blank, 1.

The Chairman—Alderman Clancy, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is elected President of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Boole moved that a Committee be appointed to conduct the President to the Chair.

The Chairman appointed Aldermen Boole and Lent such Committee.

Having taken his seat, Alderman Clancy spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen: We have met here to-day for the purpose of organizing the Board of Aldermen for the transaction of business for the City of New-York during the year 1858. Grave and important trusts will be confided to this body—representing as it does a population of nearly eight hundred thousand people—those of having to minister to their wants and necessities; these are trusts of an important and yet of an interesting character.

Under the new Charter the members of this body have been considerably lessened in numbers from what they had been under previous administrations, consequently the duties devolving upon each member of the present Board will be of a more onerous nature than those imposed upon your predecessors. The people of the City of New-York will look upon your deliberations with peculiar interest, and as the wants of the City are considerably increased, it is the duty of the members of this Board to endeavor to legislate in such a manner that the Common Council of 1858 will be remembered as one comprising as much ability and integrity, and as one even more capable of properly attending to the public necessities, and the daily recurring exigencies of the City than any preceding one.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen: Your duties are now about to commence, and I trust you will perform the duties assigned you with that zeal and ability which I know is possessed by this Board; and I trust that in presiding over your deliberations, I may be sustained by each member, in order that good feeling and harmony may characterize all our actions. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

Alderman Hoffman—I move that David T. Valentine be appointed Clerk of this Board by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Valentine was then elected by an unanimous vote.

Alderman Stevens—I move that this Board do now proceed to ballot for a Sergeant-at-Arms. Carried.

The President appointed Aldermen Tucker and Hoffman tellers.

A ballot was then taken with the following result: P. Galagher, 11; Blank, 5.

Mr. Galagher was then declared elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the Board of Aldermen.

The rules of the former Board were then adopted.

Alderman Adams moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Board was ready to proceed to business.

The President appointed Aldermen Adams, McSpedon and Owens such Committee.

Alderman Boole moved that a like Committee be appointed to inform the Board of Councilmen of their organization. Carried.

The President appointed Aldermen Boole, Bradley and Lent such Committee.

The Committee to wait upon the Mayor returned, and Alderman Adams reported that his Honor had nothing to communicate at present, but desired that the Board would adjourn to Tuesday at 12 o'clock, when his Message would be ready. His Honor regretted the delay, and said that although he had been up very late on the night previous, preparing it, he had not finished it, and would not be ready to send it in before noon of Tuesday.

The Committee to wait on the Councilmen reported that that Board had not yet organized.

Both Committees were continued, and on motion of Alderman Bradley, the Board adjourned to Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

The other officers of the Board are the same as before. They are as follows:

Deputy Clerk—John H. Chambers.

Assistants—Christian B. Woodruff, Simeon Myers, and Francis Tuomey.

Messengers—Horatio N. Parker and Terrence Smith.

They have been retained by Mr. Valentine, who is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which they have discharged the duties of their several offices.

The following are the names, residences and places of business of the Members of the Board of Aldermen:

1858.

Dists.	Names.	Place of Business.	Residences.
1	Michael Murray	No. 8 City Hall	134 Greenwich-st.
2	John Clancy	Editor, 113 Nassau-st.	43 Franklin-st.
3	H. B. Hoffmire	Baker, 3 Jay-st.	3 Jay-st.
4	Thomas Stephens	Engravr, 154 Canal-st	154 Canal-st.
5	Wm. Tucker	Pr.t'r I.Co.66 Wall-st	89 McDougal-st.
6	Michael Tuomey	Hotel	212 Grand-st.
7	George Starr	Butcher, 3 Jeff Mark't	39 Greenwich-av.
8	Thos. W. Adams	Measurer	30 Gouverneur-st.
9	John Gregory	Hardware	230 Eigth-av.
10	John Lynes	6 Cortlandt-st.	47 St. Mark's-place.
11	E. Harrison Reed	16 Washington M'ket	415 Tenth-av.
12	Francis I.A Boole	Builder	311 Third-st.
13	Charles Wilmot	Butcher, 192 W.47th-st	669 Eighth-av.
14	John J. Bradley	Stables, 4th a. & 18th-st	Fourth-av. and 18th-st
15	James Owens	Builder, 103 E. 34th-st	103 East 34th-st.
16	Thos. McSpedon	Bnv's, 29 Beekman-st.	Third-av. and 124-st.
17	James Davis	Umbr'l's, 225 Fulton-st	Harlem.

Organization of the Board of Councilmen.

There was an immense crowd in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen during the initiatory proceedings on Monday of the new Board for 1858. The Clerk of the late Board called the Board to order soon after noon, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Anthony J. McCarty,	*James Webb,*
George P. Bickford,	*Gilbert M. Platt,*
Alex. McGarvey,	*John H. Brady,*
Martin Gilmartin,	*James M. Cross,*
Wm. W. Judson,	*George Ross,*
Peter Crawford,	*Seymour A. Bunce,*
John Van Tine,	Henry W. Genet,
Benj. P. Rhodes,	Saml. G. Gulpin,
Edward Costello,	Henry Arcularius,
John S. Frazier,	Thos. A. Dunn,
Charles S. Cornell,	Charles H. Haswell,
Andrew Mulligan,	Wm. Nolan.

We have marked the names of the Democrats in small capitals—of the Opposition in *italics*. Democrats, 16; Opposition, 8—total, 24.

Mr. McClenachan read a certificate of election from David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the late Common Council, announcing the above list as comprising the names of the Board of Councilmen duly elected.

Councilman Genet moved that Councilman Gilmartin be appointed Chairman *pro tempore*.

Councilman Ross, as an amendment, moved that Councilman Crawford be appointed. Amendment carried by a vote of 16 to 8.

Councilmen Bickford and Ross conducted Councilman Crawford to the Chair.

Councilman Crawford, being seated, asked what was the pleasure of the Board.

Councilman Brady offered a resolution for the election of a President, *viva voce*. Carried.

Councilman Bunce nominated Councilman Brady; Councilman Genet nominated Councilman Arcularius; Councilman Van Tine nominated Councilman Haswell.

Upon vote, the numbers stood—For Brady, 5; Haswell, 9; Arcularius, 10.

Upon the next vote, the numbers were—Brady, 5; Haswell, 9; Arcularius, 10—24.

Next ballot—Arcularius, 10; Haswell, 11; Brady, 4.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen entered at this moment, stating that that Board had organized.

The Board afterwards proceeded to another ballot which terminated thus:

Haswell, 12; Arcularius, 10; Brady, 2.

Councilman Genet moved to adjourn. Lost.

Another ballot was taken, ending in the election of Councilman Haswell, by a vote of 14, to Arcularius' 10.

A motion was offered to make the election unanimous, Councilman Genet voting in the negative.

Councilmen McCarty and Van Tine conducted the new President to the Chair.

The President addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen: I thank *you for this manifestation of your partiality* and confidence, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations, and in discharge of the duties devolving upon me as the President of this Board it will be my aim, not only to give them due attention, but to render my decisions with that degree of impartiality which you have a right to claim and which it is my imperative duty to award you.

Gentlemen,—As the Executive duties of your presiding officer are confined alone to your debates and actions when in session, it is not incumbent upon me, upon assuming the Chair, to submit to you any suggestions as to your legislative duties, or to invite your attention to such subjects and measures as in my opinion may be proper for your consideration and action; neither am I prepared at this time to do so, but with your indulgence I will briefly refer to a few measures left incomplete by the late Board, and to which I beg leave to solicit your early attention.

In the first place, I refer to the necessity of the purchase of a site for the erection of a market upon the west side of the City, suitable to the present and increasing requirements of this great metropolis, in the propriety of its location, and equal to them in convenience and extent. In the second place, to the propriety of the adoption of such measures and ordinances as will effect a relief and improvement to the travel of Broadway, and of the streets in the lower part of the City, running parallel thereto.

Further, there exists in my conviction the imperative necessity of your adopting and consummating some measures calculated to attain the thorough cleansing of the streets and piers of this City, not only with a view to the economy of the goods and wearing apparel of our citizens, and their personal comfort and convenience, but to arrest the subtle and sure destruction of our harbor for the extended requirements of its commerce, which is now in progress, from the unnecessary wash and flow from our streets and piers.

Lastly, I would suggest your early consideration of the subject of the restriction of the landing of steamboats running in the North and East rivers, to the rivers in which their routes lead; and also suggest the early reënactment of the ordinance providing for the sale of bread by weight, which, although it received the unanimous consent of both Boards of the late Common Council, it was vetoed by the late Mayor, who, in assigning his reasons therefor, so far misinterpreted the purpose and provisions of the ordinance, as to saddle it with requirements in no wise expressed or implied, and altogether repugnant to the views of the framers of it.

There are other subjects which, in my opinion, have a like claim upon your attention; but, unlike those referred to, they have not been so far progressed with as to justify their being classed as incomplete. Amongst the most prominent in my mind, at this time, are an examination into the practices of our Courts in the reception of bail upon criminal charges—for I entertain the opinion (an erroneous one, I trust) that the extension of liberty to persons against whom offences are charged, upon insufficient bail, is practiced to an extent unauthorized by law and inductive of a laxity of official duty, subversive both to integrity and justice.

The expenditures of the Fire Department in the construction of new apparatus, engine-houses, &c., for which I am willing and freely do accord to this Department, all the credit it is entitled to for its very valuable services, its energy, and a zealous discharge of its duties; and it is also with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the great worth of many of its members, and award to them high honor for the gratuitous labors which they bestow, both to advance the efficiency of the Department and to provide for the interests of those who, in affliction, may have a claim upon its character; yet, it is not to be denied that the appropriations for the maintenance of the Department have been, of late years, lavishly given; added to which, I very much doubt if the element of the efficiency of action, which is derived by the affording of a sleeping apartment for the members of a Company in the engine or hose-house, is not more than counterbalanced when the ultimate results of such a departure from the ordinary and proper domestic relations of young men are fully and fairly considered.

The continuation of the examination into the official accounts and operations of the Finance Department, and of your public offices generally.

Finally, the fuller publication of your proceedings in the daily papers, in order that the citizens at large may have the opportunities of being fully advised of the subjects under your consideration, and your action thereon.

Regarding the rules and orders of the Board, and any amendments thereto I may wish to suggest, and concerning such matters as may relate to our commerce and facility of action when in session, I will avail myself of another and an early opportunity to communicate with you.

Gentlemen of the Board of Common Councilmen, I again thank you for your partiality in selecting me to preside over you. I assure you that it is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude for your kindness that I enter upon the duties of presiding officer of the Second Board of the Municipal Government of this my native City.

Upon motion of Councilman Brady to elect a Clerk by ballot, Councilman Genet moved the reëlection *viva voce* of the late Clerk, Mr. C. T. McClenachan, which was lost.

The Board proceeded to elect by ballot, with the following result:

C. T. McClenachan, 13; Samuel T. Webster, 10; Blank, 1.—24.

Whereupon Mr. McClenachan was declared duly elected.

The late Sergeant-at-arms, Michael M. Slidell, was duly reëlected by acclamation.

A Committee of Three was deputed to wait on his Honor the Mayor, to inform him that the Board was organized—Councilmen Rhodes, Cross and Bickford.

A Committee (consisting of Councilmen Van Tine, Bunce and Costello) was appointed to wait on the Board of Alderman.

A Committee was appointed to consider Rules and Orders for 1858—Councilmen Brady, Genet, Crawford.

Special Committee to superintend the arrangements of the alteration of the Chamber—Brady, Rhodes and Van Tine.

The Committee to the Board of Aldermen returned, reporting that the Aldermen had adjourned.

It was determined that the Rules and By-Laws of last Board be adopted for temporary use.

Roderick T. Entwistle was elected doorkeeper.

The Mayor forwarded a message to the effect that he had not at that time any special communication to make.

Councilman Brady moved the adjournment until Tuesday at noon, which was carried.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 4.

$2,000	U. S. 6s 1868	112	370	Erie R. R.	18¾
24,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90. b3	80	100	do.........b60	18¾
1,000	Virginia 6s	87	56	do.	18¾
5,000	do.	87½	400	do.........s10	18¾
4,000	Missouri State 6s	77¾	50	do.........s30	18½
8,000	do.........s30	77½	50	do.	18¾
5,000	do.	77⅝	600	do.........s15	18½
46,000	do.........b3	78	101	Reading R. R.........c	56¾
10,000	do.........s60	77½	200	do.........c	57¼
500	N.Y. Cen. R.R.7s	94	100	do.........s3	57½
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	95	100	do.........b30	57½
1,000	Erie R. 2d M. Bds	80	200	do.........c	57
2,000	Erie R. C. Bs. 1871	34	45	Mich. C. R. R.	51
1,000	Ill Cen. RR. Bds	86½	10	do.	50¾
14,500	do.	86	150	do.	50
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.	41	190	G. & Chi. R. R.. b60	73½
2,000	Ga. & C. 2d m.b's.	79	50	do.........s3	73¼
6,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8 ℔ C. 1st m S F. con b's.	84½	75	do.........s3	73
			50	do.........b30	73½
50	Phenix Bank. ex.d.	96	270	M. So. & N. In. R. R.	20½
20	National Bank	105	50	do.........b30	20¾
20	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	108	175	do.........s3	20½
5	do.	108½	250	Panama R. R. . opg	95
10	Bk of Com. ex-div.	98	300	Cl. & Pitt. R. R.	10¾
10	American Ex. Bk.	97½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	43¾
115	Penn. Coal Co	68½	50	do.........s3	43½
100	Cum. Coal Co.	10½	550	do.	43
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	70	100	do.........b30	43½
125	N. Y. Central R.	75½	100	do.........b30	43¾
153	do.	75¾	100	do.........b30	43¾
100	do.........s60	75½	360	Chi. & R. Is. R.R. s3	73
650	do.........s10	75½	50	do.........b30	73
163	do.	75½	120	do.........s3	73½
200	do.........s3	75¾	50	do.........s3	73¾
100	do.........s30	75½	16	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	31
100	do.........b60	76	210	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11¾
300	do.........b30	76	110	do.	11½
200	do.........b8	75½	100	do.........b10	11½
10	New-Jersey R. R.	123	155	do.	11¾
290	Harlem Railroad	6½	100	do.........s30	11½
30	do.	6½			

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	Missouri State 6s.	78	50	M. So. & N. In. R. R.	20¾
2,000	do.	77½	130	do.	20¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s '70.	86	50	do.	20
2,000	H.R. R.R. 3d mtg.	60	54	M.S. & N.I. pref. stk.	36
10,000	E.R. R. 2d M. bs. '83	68	50	Panama R. R. ex dv	90
7	Metropolitan Bank	93	650	Erie R. R.........s3	18¾
10	Del. & H. C. Co. s60	108¼	100	do.........s10	18¾
25	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	70	300	do.........s10	18¾
100	Reading R. R.....b10	56¾	50	do.........b3	18½
10	do.	56½	25	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	73
25	Cumb. Coal Co.	10½	20	Chic. and R.I. R. R.	73½
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	75½	50	do.........b60	74
50	do.........b30	75½	50	do.........s60	73½
200	do.........s60	74¾	31	Mil. and Miss. R.R.	32
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	50	100	Harlem R. R.	6¾
50	do.........s30	50	25	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11½
50	do.	50½			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000	California 7s	Int. ad. 61
$5,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. ad. 80
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. ad. 77½
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. ad. 77¼
$1,000	New-York and Harlem R. 7s	Int. ad. 66
$3,000	Madison City 7s	Int. ad. 48½
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s	Int. ad. 53
$5,000	Detroit and Milwaukee R.R. 7s	Int. ad. 49
$12,000	Chic., St. P'l & Fon du Lac R. 8s	Int. ad. 17½
$1,000	Sacramento 10s	Int. ad. 50½
$1,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s	Int. ad. 9
$1,000	Terre Haute & Alt. R. 1st m. b'ds.	Int. ad. 55
$1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. ad. 90½
$4,000	Northern Indiana R. R. 7s	Int. ad. 61½
$3,000	Clev., Painsville & Ashtabula	Int. ad. 67¾@68
$500	New-York Central R. R. 6s	Int. ad. 77½
$500	*New York Central R. R. 7s*	*Int. ad.* 90½
$7,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's 7s	Int. add. 46
$6,000	Louisiana State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	Flat 83
70 shares	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	11
15 shares	Phenix Bank	98½
10 shares	Park Bank	90½
22 shares	Market Bank	95½
20 shares	*Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.*	127½
1 share	Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	105½
20 shares	Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	150
20 shares	Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	98½
12 shares	East River Fire Insurance Co.	91½
15 shares	American Express Co.	90
5 shares	Commonwealth Bank	89½
10 shares	Continental Bank	94
20 shares	Dry Dock Bank	101
10 shares	Bank of Commerce	98
22 shares	Del., Lackawana and Western R. R.	20
240 shares	Buffalo State Line R. R.	80
8 shares	Artisans' Bank	80

Monday, Jan. 4—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 2, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Dec. 26:

Increase in Loans	$647,948
Increase in Specie	1,419,848
Increase in Circulation	138,216
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,974,507

The statement, it will be seen, is an improving one in all departments; rapidly so in the line of deposits, the increase on which is nearly all in Specie. The Specie average is higher than ever before, reaching the sum total of **$28,561,946.** The impression is, the average was a rising one at the close of the week, and that the Banks actually hold, this afternoon, $29,000,000, of which about two millions will go to England on the *Persia* next Wednesday.

Including the operations of the Clearing-House for the week, which, on the five business days, average $13,601,357, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the first week in January last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 3, 1857.	Jan. 2, 1858.	Dec. 26, 1857.
Capital	$55,047,000	$64,568,000	$64,568,000
Loans	109,149,153	98,549,983	97,902,035
Specie	11,172,244	28,561,946	27,142,609
Circulation	8,602,113	6,490,403	6,352,187
Gross Deposits	95,866,916	78,685,224	76,130,807
Exchanged	23,106,257	13,601,357	13,680,037
Undrawn	62,677,889	65,083,867	63,080,279
In Sub-Treasury	11,430,159	2,250,236	2,601,662

The mails by the *Niagara* at Boston, from Liverpool Saturday, Dec. 19, were delivered from the New-York Post-Office early this morning. The private financial advices fully bear out the improvement reported by telegraph from Halifax, particularly with reference to the price of Money in London and Paris, where the Funds have already been considerably stimulated by the prospect of cheap discounts through the early part, if not the whole year 1858. The manufacturing interest in England is slower to recover from the late crisis than any other, and the continued losses being realized in the Cotton and Woolen districts, are still made the subject of complaint, and affect, of course, the spirit of our Cotton trade, as well as prices. Speculation, for the moment, is at a stand. A well-advised Liverpool authority writes, however, that "After the turn of the year more hopeful anticipations will be indulged," and even the next advices (or the mail by the *Africa* to Dec. 26) may bring a check to the general depression in the trade.

The news added to the buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, and prices at the early Board gained about 1 ℔ cent. on the sales of Saturday, the highest point on the leading speculatives being for New-York Central, 76; Erie, 18½; Reading, 57¼; Toledo, 43½; Missouri 6s, 78, ex dividend; Illinois Centrals, 86—the shares 91½ bid; Galena, 73½, and Rock Island, 73½ ℔ cent. The subsequent sales were not so strong by ¼@½ ℔ cent., but the market, at the close, left off firm. Panama sold at 90, ex dividend. The dividend is 6 ℔ cent., which is declared in cash, after appropriating $50,600 of the half year's earnings to the Sinking Fund. Delaware and Hudson advanced to 109½ ℔ cent., Bank of Commerce to 98, ex dividend, and Pacific Mail to 70 ℔ cent. The orders at the Board, as well as the disposition among the members of the Exchange to speculate for a rise, were apparently better distributed than for some weeks past, and much of the improved feeling is attributed to the inauguration of the New Year. There is no change in the Money Market from the December ruling of supply and demand, but, as noticed above, the Bank movement indicates a further accumulation of means seeking employment, without a corresponding inquiry for accommodation on approved securities at bank. The weekly averages of undrawn deposits continue to gain, notwithstanding the large outward remittances, chiefly in Gold, in liquidation of foreign indebtedness; while, on the other hand, the discount column advances at a comparatively moderate pace.

There was a better offering of prime 60-day bills on England, to-day, and although the change in the rate of discount to which they are subject in London would authorize better rates than for the last packet, the terms are scarcely so stiff, and the calls thus far moderate. The whole range for bank and bankers' names may be called 108½@109½; with some business at 109@109½. Sight bills are lower than last week, 110½@111½. A good many parties who have collected dividends, besides most of the regular banking houses, will employ Specie by the *Persia*, though present engagements do not point to a shipment quite so large as generally anticipated. The market for both Gold and Bills was unsettled at the close of the day.

The following is the state of the Bank of England on the weekly report of Wednesday, Dec. 16:

BANK OF ENGLAND—ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£25,400,735	Gov'mnt debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	5,459,900
		Gold coin and bullion	8,925,735
		Silver bullion	Nil.
Total	£25,400,735	Total	£25,400,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	Gov'mnt securities (including dead weight annuity)	£3,446,131
Rest	3,524,832		
Public deposits	6,944,352		
Other deposits	15,077,428	Other securities	29,264,940
Seven-day and other bills	893,754	Notes	5,757,175
		G'ld and sil. coin	525,120
Total	£40,993,366	Total	£40,993,366

Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, Broker, in London, writes of American Stocks:

There has been no change of importance during the past week in American Securities. Illinois Central shares have been dull, owing to continued sales, and rule considerably below the New-York quotations. All the bonds of this Company have been more freely offered during the week; but, at the close, we note rather more inquiry for the 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds. The new loan of the Michigan Central 1st Mortgage 8 ℔ cent. Convertible Bonds, 1882, has found much favor, with transactions at 76. Erie stock and bonds are less inquired for, and close heavy. New-York Central remains steady.

Mr. Richard Bell, late with the Bank of British North America, has established himself at No. 26 William-street, as a Broker in Foreign Exchange, in which he has had a very long experience, and as a General Financial and Commission Agent.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $101,278; paid out, $212,002, and held at the close this afternoon, $3,148,611.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The various corporations having funded debts are paying interest more generally than was expected. The Lehigh Navigation Co., the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., the Schuylkill Navigation Co., the Susquehanna Canal Co., and several others not now recollected, are paying in full, and the North Penn. Railroad Co., one-sixth in cash, and the other five-sixths in equal payments in April and June.

The January coupons of the bonds of the Susquehanna Canal Co., are payable at the Bank of Philadelphia.

The Beaver Meadow Railroad Co., have made a dividend of five ℔ cent. on the common, and five ℔ cent. on the preferred shares, payable on the 11th inst.

The Merchants' Insurance Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) ℔ cent., payable on the 9th instant.

The January dividend (6 ℔ cent.) of the Hanover Fire Insurance Co., is now payable on demand at the office of the Company.

Philadelphia Banks.

From the Philadelphia North American, Jan. 4.

The following is a statement of the condition of several of the city banks, made up to the 1st January, 1858, as required by the late act of Assembly authorizing the suspension of specie payments; also a comparison with their previous statements in November last:

BANK OF COMMERCE.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans and discounts	$703,106	—
Specie	160,984	$105,136
Due from other banks	29,084	—
Circulation	56,590	183,545
Deposits	564,315	563,294

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans and discounts	$575,703	—
Specie	127,093	$64,991
Due by other banks	50,976	—
Due to other banks	62,563	—
Circulation	18,455	35,560
Deposits	386,265	414,956

KENSINGTON BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans	$653,972	—
Specie	89,706	$51,461
Due other Banks	10,025	—
Deposits	352,012	352,887

TRADESMEN'S BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans	$438,260	—
Specie	112,160	$87,121
Due from other Banks	11,612	—
Circulation	26,750	29,155
Deposits	439,299	376,633

CONSOLIDATION BANK.

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.
Loans	$337,262	—
Specie	41,193	$21,283
Due from other Banks	17,562	—
Circulation	16,925	40,470
Deposits	187,121	129,606

The aggregate of the above statements compare as follows:

	Jan., 1858.	Nov., 1857.		
Circulation	$118,720	$290,486	dec.	$171,595
Specie	531,056	329,972	inc.	201,684
Deposits	1,911,112	1,858,445	inc.	52,667

The above result is very gratifying, showing a decrease of circulation of $171,695; an increase of specie of $201,684, and an increase of deposits amounting to only $52,667.

New-York Central Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York Central Railroad Company is the consolidation of the various roads forming the route from Albany to Buffalo, and to the Suspension Bridge, which were sold to the present Company:

First—For the amount of their capital stocks	$24,182,400
Second—For the amount of their funded debts	1,947,815
Third—For the premiums on their stocks at time of sale	8,892,600
At the time of purchase the business capacity of the consolidated line was about $4,000,000 per annum. In the space of four years, by the expenditure (exclusive of outside property belonging to the Company) of	4,385,500
	$39,408,315

it has added to its capacity to an extent enabling it to do a business annually of $9,000,000. It will be observed by the amounts annually charged for these purposes that the expenditures for the first two years indicate the condition of the property at the time of consolidation as greatly needing improvement; while the diminished amount expended in 1857, regarded in connection with the large business transacted, (upwards of $8,000,000,) is evidence of the judiciousness which has characterized the outlays, and the near approach of that period when such expenditures will no longer be required.

For the first item in the above, stock in the New-York Central Railroad Co. was issued for a similar amount. For the second, the Company was authorized to issue Bonds to replace the original issue, as they matured, and for the third, (respecting which there has been much misrepresentation and misconception,) it was stipulated that it should be made no addition to the capital stock, or permanent debt, of the Company, but should be paid, principal and interest, by a sinking fund, derived from the net income of the road, of such annual amount as would suffice to extinguish the indebtedness at the maturity of the Bonds, at which period, therefore, the stockholders will find themselves in possession of the property, at the cost above stated, less this amount of 8,892,600

$30,515,715

By the report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1857, it will be seen that $632,000 of this premium indebtedness has, by the operation of the sinking fund, been paid and canceled.

W.

Our correspondent might have added that new parties coming into the stock at the present market of 25 ℔ cent. discount, would hold the property, after the extinguishment of the above debt of $8,892,600, at the rate of about $24,500,000 for the entire road and equipment.

Money Affairs in England.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Per Niagara.] London, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

The Money Market during the week has partaken very much of the general character indicated in our last circular, with a tendency to still greater ease, although much uneasiness is still felt in the Provinces. No reduction has yet taken place in the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England, but elsewhere bills are negotiable on lower terms; and as Specie is rapidly flowing into the Bank, and the rates of interest on the Continent of Europe are declining, anticipations of considerably lower rates being current here are long are confidently entertained. In the general market, money is very abundant, and loans at call only command very moderate rates.

In our Stock Market there has been a buoyant feeling during the last few days. Consols have been firm. Our last quotations were 91¾@⅞ ex-dividend, and to-day we quote 92@92⅛.

In American Securities generally, very little business has been done. The chief transactions have been in Illinois Central shares, of which there have been some large sales, at lower rates, to meet the necessities of holders. These sales have been made at 9½, 10, 12, 12½ and 13 discount. The 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds of the Company have been dealt in at 77½, 76 and 77. Erie 2d Mortgage Bonds have changed hands at 70; 1857 Bonds at 46. New-York Central 6 ℔ cent Bonds at 80. Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage at 81½, and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana shares at 25.

Business at Manchester has been on the most limited scale, and there is a total want of confidence in the prices now current. Yarns are ¼d.@½d. ℔ ℔. lower since last Friday, and Cloth has declined 1½d.@2d. ℔ piece. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been very dull, and quotations are fully ½d. ℔ ℔. lower. The sales for the week will amount to about 28,300 bales.

Although there has been an improved demand in our Corn Markets, the prices of last week have scarcely been maintained. In Mark Lane, on Monday last, Wheat receded 1s.@2s. ℔ quarter.

There continues a steady demand for Rails—several pretty large orders being in the market. The present price is about £6 ℔ ton.

ROBT. BENSON & CO.

From Another Correspondent.

London, Friday, Dec. 18—7 P. M.

The confident and buoyant feeling in every department of the Stock Exchange has been rapidly increasing during the last three days, since the dispatch of the Southampton steamer. The accounts from the other side of the Atlantic are regarded as most hopeful and satisfactory, and more than one house on this side, which had suspended during the height of the crisis, has announced the intention of resuming in consequence of favorable advices from the United States. The progress of improvement in the position of the Bank of England has not encountered the slightest interruption, and has been singularly rapid. The weekly balance sheet, which was formerly made up on Saturday evening, and published in the London *Gazette* of Friday, is now prepared on Wednesday evening, but it is still published in Friday's *Gazette*, though not until a late hour in the evening, and therefore exact figures cannot be given; *but it is known that almost a million of newly-imported gold has gone into the coffers of the Bank since the first official return was published*—[the actual is £1,381,060]—and nothing has occurred to cause any considerable efflux either for domestic or foreign purposes. The return is certain to be highly favorable, and the resources will have increased to an extent that will enable the directors formally to cancel in their accounts the nominal sum of two millions, which the Treasury letters of Nov. 12 enabled them to issue, but of which they now do not stand in need. So long as any portion of this additional two millions was in circulation, the Bank was precluded by its arrangement with the Government from reducing the rate of discount below 10 per cent. But if they cancel the *existing over-issue, and also reduce the rate of discount*, they cannot again avail themselves of the extended issue without having recourse to a transaction with the Government similar to that which rendered it necessary to assemble Parliament in order that both the Government and the Bank might be protected by a bill of indemnity for an act of illegality. A second Treasury letter is, therefore, not to be thought of, and not the slightest fear need be entertained that a necessity for it will arise, though the contingency may possibly have rendered the Bank directors more than ordinarily cautious.

From the preceding remarks it will be inferred that the movement of the Bank has been watched with great interest, and the indications presented by this monetary barometer have not once pointed to a return of stormy weather. If space can be afforded, it may be as well to exhibit the progress of improvement in a distinct form, for which purpose it will suffice to take only two items—the reserve and the bullion, which stood at the following figures on the days undermentioned:

	Reserve of Notes, &c.	Bullion.
Nov. 11	£1,462,153	£7,172,509
Nov. 18	1,562,685	6,484,096
Nov. 25	2,395,307	7,363,672
Dec. 2	2,729,027	7,236,467
Dec. 9	4,401,719	8,089,489
Dec. 16	6,282,295	9,450,865

The reserve dwindled to little more than half a million on the 12th, and the Bank was as nearly as possible at the end of its resources when the Government stepped in to its relief, and enabled it to go on; but observe how slowly recovery proceeds at first and what an important advance is made in the last week of the return, though it will be outstripped by the return that will be issued to-night for the week ending Dec. 16.

The step taken yesterday by the Bank of France constitutes a very powerful motive for reducing the rate of discount here. The Bank of England fixed its minimum rate at 10 ℔ cent., Nov. 9, and two days afterwards the Bank of France raised from 7½ to 8 ℔ cent. for the shortest bills, and to 9 and 10 ℔ cent. for those having longer to run. But while our Bank has remained fixed at the high rate of Nov. 9, the French Bank has on three successive occasions made a reduction, namely: Nov. 26, to 7 ℔ cent.; Dec. 5, to 6 ℔ cent.; Dec. 17, to 5 ℔ cent. Thus the charge for monetary accommodation at the two establishments shows a difference of 5 ℔ cent. in favor of the French Bank for short-dated paper. This anomaly cannot long exist. The last monthly return (Dec. 10) of the Bank of France showed that it was in a position which invited the step just taken. In the bullion item there was an increase in round numbers of nearly two millions sterling, in the note issues, a decrease of about two millions, and the amount of bills under discount was rather more than three millions, as compared with the preceding month. The condition of two important monetary establishments, such as the Banks of England and France, has so important an influence on the interests of the commercial world, that this exposition of their present state may not be considered prolix. There is every reason to credit the report that the Bank of France has added nearly half-a-million sterling to its resources since the monthly return of the 10th inst. As trade in France continues to be on a reduced scale, the Bank has contemplated an employment of its resources which will be of very great advantage to the railway interests of the country. The Bank will become the holder of the bonds of eight of the chief railway companies which in future need not throw them indiscriminately on the market, or compete with each other in a scramble for funds, to their own great detriment, but their securities will be sustained with steadiness at their real value.

The great drawback to the favorable estimate presented of domestic affairs in England, arises from the increased gloom which pervades the seats of our textile manufactures in Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire. The markets at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield in the woolen districts, and that of Manchester, as the great centre of the cotton manufacture, have been more gloomy and depressed this week than at any period since the crisis commenced. They were utterly prostrate on the last market-days. Heavy failures have occurred. The [illegible] is also greatly depressed; numerous failures have taken place. The [illegible] never known to be so small at this season, and prices lower.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

Banks.	Aver. amt. of L'ns & Dis.	Aver. amt. of Specie.	Aver. amt. of Circulation.	Aver. amt. of Deposits.
[illegible] Exchange Bk.	$8,770,849	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank	639,277	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank	467,353	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] America	4,000,334	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Commerce	10,814,930	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Commw'th	832,663	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] New-York	3,282,677	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] America	1,598,118	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Republic	3,411,402	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] New-York	3,179,436	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,382,265	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,174,630	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	1,287,722	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	237,252	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	260,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	384,226	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	1,177,650	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	2,777,151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	476,062	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	2,736,709	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	794,196	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	661,270	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,914,492	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	1,071,373	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	2,008,088	[illegible]	171,741	[illegible]

TOTALS.

Loans	$98,549,983	Circulation	[illegible]
Specie	28,561,946	Deposits	[illegible]

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENTS.

Dec. 26.			
Amer. Ex. Bank	$8,887,461	Manhattan Co.	[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	624,538	Marine Bank	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	469,130	Market Bank	[illegible]
Bk. of America	4,069,911	Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	10,173,787	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]
Bk. of Commw'th	846,046	Mercantile Bank	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	3,336,168	Merchants' Bank	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	1,551,260	Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	3,315,120	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-Y'k	3,194,977	Nassau Bank	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	1,654,643	National Bank	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	262,010	N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,212,346	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	392,030	N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	1,271,497	Ocean Bank	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	8,438,211	Oriental Bank	[illegible]
City Bank	1,761,463	Pacific Bank	[illegible]
Continental Bank	3,385,451	Park Bank	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	1,487,077	People's Bank	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	1,335,547	Phenix Bank	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	603,030	St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,165,336	Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,007,877	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	[illegible]
Irving Bank	663,914	Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	1,732,318	Union Bank	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
New-York	New-York	Bremen	[illegible]
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	Jan. 5
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—Capt. Smith, Geo. Hunt, E. Parr, M. Strauss, E. Crane, W. H. Webb, J. H. Blanchard, Capt. W. Robbins, lady and 2 children, J. Wainwright, M. Tumilla, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ring and son, T. de la Garcada, T. McBride, Joseph A. Moore, John Gonzales, Capt. Sheffield, F. Castillo, T. A. Pimenta, N. Micklos, J. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Gorman, A. B. Tripler.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—[illegible] Mrs. Freeman, Miss A. Freeman, C. Weber, R. Bailey, A. G. Richardson, Dr. Barrett, A. Berickle—and 30 [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 25	Sun sets	4 46	Moon rises	11 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 21	Gov. Island	12 40	Hell Gate	11 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Ships Silas Holmes, Griffin, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Sons; Jeremiah Thompson, [illegible], Mobile, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Hyperion, Ward, [illegible], T. T. [illegible]; Laura, Wright, Ponce, P. R., L. E. Gager & Co.

Brigs Phenician, (Br.) Evans, Belfast, Montgomery Bros.; Geo. Caberly, McIntyre, [illegible], Yates & Porterfield; Adelphi, Brown, Para, Jas. Bishop & Co.; Ann M. Weeks, Robbins, Ponce, P. R., Russell & Bogert.

Schooners [illegible], A. Edwards, Charleston; Key West, Decker & Dayton; May, Hobart, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Tonah, Nelson, Portland, Me., D. R. Dewitt & Co.; Harrison Jones, Garmon, Baypoint, Fla., John Aspinwall; Lily Boat, Reed, Newburyport, H. W. Lewis & Co.; Oregon, Kanse, Washington, N. C., Washington & Hackett.

Steamer Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, New-Orleans via Havana, with mdse. to Crocheron, Livingston & Co. Arrived at Quarantine 4:30 A. M. 4th.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 1:15 P. M., 65 miles N. of Hatteras, signalized steamship Nashville, for Charleston; 2:45 P. M., steamship Florida, for Savannah; at 4 P. M., steamship Empire City, for Havana, and at 4:15 P. M., steamer Memphis, for Charleston.

Bark John Wesley, (of Searsport,) McClure, Messina Nov. 7, passed Gibraltar 10th, with fruit, &c., to [illegible] Buck & Co. Dec. 4, lat. 39 48, lon. 53 52, in a blow from the south, carried away the maintopgallant mast and head of maintopmast.

Bark Brunette, (of Waldoboro,) Pinkham, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Col. Ledyard, Beckwith, St. Marks, 12 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earl & Co.

Bark Isola, (of Portland,) Orcutt, Havre Nov. 26, with mdse. and 204 passengers to master.

Brig Young America, (of Plymouth,) Ford, Kingston, (Jam.,) Dec. 12, with coffee, pimento, &c., to L. E. Gager & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Martha, (Ital.,) Corta, Genoa Nov. 11, with mdse. to order.

Brig Mary Pierce (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Para Dec. 14, with india rubber, tapioca, hides, &c., to Corning Brown & Co. Experienced heavy weather off Hatteras. [illegible] date, lat. 34, lon. 71 20, saw a large ship with [illegible] yards, steering N. E.

Schr. California, (of New-Bedford,) West, Curacoa, Plata 15 ds., with hides and mahogany to West & Walker.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, (of Brookhaven,) Oakes, Matagorda 14 ds., with cotton to Nelson, Clements & Co.

Schr. Caroline V. Casey, (of Elizabeth City, N. C.,) Cidworth, Grand Saline, (St. Domingo,) Nov. 26, and 3 ds. from Hogg Island, with mahogany, &c., to Utterhill, Hart & Co. Dec. 15, off Cape Lookout, in a gale from S. E., lost boat and part of deck load of logwood. Dec. 21, in a gale from N. E., while running for Hogg Island for a harbor, went ashore, and was obliged to discharge the balance of deck load to get off—received no damage.

Schr. Pocahontas, Bulkley, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., via Hampton Roads, (where she put in being short of provisions,) with old iron to W. C. Pickersgill. Dec. 19, lat. 36 40, lon. 65 50, exchanged signals with schr. Velant, steering S.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglass, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Hanson, with mdse. from ship J. T. Lofland, lately ashore at Little Egg Harbor, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Island City, Conklin, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to Holt & Co.

Schr. J. P. W. Bodine, Wayhee, Hertford, N. C., 12 ds., with grain to J. A. Gamble.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Stevens, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Jan. 1, lat. 35, lon. 74 29, passed a small vessel's mast, the head projecting about 5 feet above water.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day from W. to S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Silas Holmes, Griffin, and Mermaid, Tyler, for New-Orleans; Yorick, Soule, San Francisco, anchored at Quarantine; Twilight, Gates, Lookout, [illegible], Chariot of Fame, Knowles, all for San Francisco, and anchored in the North River; bark Hyperion, Ward, for Barbadoes.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 4—Arr. barks Volant, Graves, Cadiz; Hornet, Hazeltine, Drinkwater, New-Orleans; Daniel Webster, Ryder, Baltimore; brigs Eva, Pearson, Barg[illegible], Cape Haytien; Mary Means, Hale, Jacksonville, with loss of deck load, boat, &c.

Below—Bark Susan Clark, from Havana.

Passed Highland Light 2 P. M., bark Jubilee and bark Daniel Webster, both for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Abby Brown, is now on the small Balance Dock, for repairs. She will be recaulked, and receive her first suit of copper, also new rudder, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 28, lat. 32 30, lon. 69 30, brig Israelite, (Portland,) New-Orleans for Barcelona.

Dec. 23, off Carysfort Reef, ship National from Mobile for Havre.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Dec. 14, brig Emma, Pike.